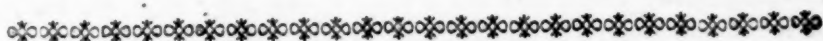


THE
COURT MAGAZINE,
For MAY, 1762.



To the Authors of the COURT MAGAZINE.

Gentlemen,

AMONG the variety of fashionable improvements which we are daily making in our language, *the knowledge of the world*, an expression of remarkable significance, may be reckoned one of the most considerable; yet we are by no means to understand this phrase in its literal meaning, or to think that it implies a universal acquaintance with men and things; on the contrary, it is never applied in the polite world but in a limited sense, and confined to a knowledge only of the reigning follies and vices of the age.

By the polite world, I would be understood to mean such as turn out their toes, speak a few scraps of bad French, or broken Italian, put decency and virtue intirely out of countenance, are conversant with the secrets of the Green Room, or intimate with the principal buffoons of the Theatre; in short, a set of people whose opinions are contracted within the scanty circle of their own acquaintance, and who always pique themselves upon the commission of the very errors they should most studiously avoid.—Among this class of beings, these excrescences of creation, *a knowledge of the world* is looked upon as the first accomplishment; the man who is best acquainted with the unfortunate part of one sex, and the infamous number of the other; who swears his *own oath* with confidence and grace, breaks the head of some decrepid watchman, and, by interest with the justice's clerk, avoids a prosecution, is looked upon as a person of the greatest abilities, and complimented with *a perfect knowledge of the world*.—What infatuation! and yet these people are respected by the good and worthy,

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and treated with a civility that disgraces the more rational members of society.

The ambition to arrive at *this knowledge of the world* is now one of the hobby-horses of half our modern fine gentlemen; hence our youth are frequently boasting of the riotous excesses of the night, and making it a particular merit to sit up till four o'clock in the morning; nay, some scandalous instance of outrage and inhumanity, committed in the course of riot and intoxication, shall be mentioned with a particular degree of satisfaction, and repeated with the most triumphant marks of approbation and applause.

Knowledge of the world, understood in this light, is now generally applied to the profligate and worthless. Nothing is more common than summing up the character of a spirited buck, or a midnight disturber of society, with saying, *Upon the whole, he is a d—n'd sensible fellow, and has a perfect knowledge of the world*; as if the very vices, for which he should be avoided, had a charm to recommend him to the universal favour and esteem, and had a lawful title to the public admiration.—I was, a few evenings ago, at a gentleman's house not very far from Grosvenor's-square, where two or three cockaded youngsters belonging to the guards, who were intimate in the family, were entertaining the company with an account of what they called a *frolick* the preceding night, and of a damnable beating which captain Brainless had given a poor tradesman, for presuming to find fault with the stroke of a horsewhip. They went on with the story in *high glee*, and concluded at last with an eulogium on the character of the captain, which was finished with a *d—n'd sensible fellow, and a perfect knowledge of the world*.

During the course of the narration, I saw the amiable Maria, the daughter of my friend, discover every sign of anger and indignation, till no longer able to contain herself, she began to apologise for the freedom she was going to take, and proceeded, "I don't know, gentlemen, what to understand by a sensible fellow, and a knowledge of the world, while the very people distinguished by these two appellations act in absolute contradiction of the one, and open defiance of the other.—Knowledge of the world, in my sense of things, should undoubtedly mean a perfect acquaintance with the various tempers of mankind, and the result of our behaviour from a judicious observation of them.—But really I can see no very great wit in immorality; nor can I find out, how a person of a mean, not to say cruel, disposition, can be so highly entitled to your admiration.—I must still beg your indulgence for a further remark, and leave the justice of my observation entirely to the goodness of your understandings.—A conformity to vice, however fashionable, is no sign of a clear head, and very little proof of a feeling heart.—To plead intoxication as an excuse for our errors, is endeavouring to excuse
" one

“ one fault by the mention of another, and to name the parent
 “ of many vices as an extenuation of one.—If, according to the
 “ maxim of you gentlemen, there is truth in wine, what a disposition
 “ must that man have in the absolute possession of his senses, who
 “ is guilty of the greatest outrages during any suspension of his
 “ reason occasioned by excess.—You must forgive morality in pet-
 “ticoats, gentlemen, and for once suffer a girl to tell you, that a
 “ propriety of conduct is the best foundation for happiness; and
 “ that, however the modern *knowledge of the world* may be orna-
 “ mental to a Buck, I think you call it, nothing, in my opinion,
 “ can be more disgraceful to a man.—At least this I am convinced
 “ of, that, with my papa and mama’s leave, I shall never think
 “ of a husband who does not sincerely repeat this passage of Mr.
 “ Addison,

“ *If knowledge of the world makes men perfidious,*
 “ *May Juba ever live in ignorance.*”

Here ended the discourse of the beautiful moralist.—The young fellows seemed much dashed, and took the first opportunity of re-
 turning, when my old friend tenderly embracing his daughter, as-
 sured her of his perfect approbation of her sentiments, and I
 could see tears of the utmost satisfaction plainly filling the eyes of
 the mother.—I was so charmed with the young lady’s remarks,
 that I could not possibly avoid doing justice to her merit by a
 publication of them, as near as my memory would permit, and
 have therefore sent them to your Magazine, as the properest means
 of increasing their utility.

I am, gentlemen, &c.

W. DORINGTON.

To the Authors of the COURT MAGAZINE.

Gentlemen,

AMONG the many useful and entertaining subjects which have
 been so delicately handled in your Magazine, there is one
 which has hitherto escaped your observation, and which is of the
 utmost consequence to the ladies, who I find, to my very great
 satisfaction, are not a little favoured with your good opinion.—
 Possibly I should never have taken the liberty of writing to you,
 but that fatal experience has pointed out the importance of my
 present subject; and the wishes which I entertain for the happiness
 of my sex have obliged me, by way of caution, to relate the cause
 of what has occasioned the destruction of my own.

About two years ago, gentlemen, I was on a visit to an aunt in
 Oxfordshire, who kept a very handsome house, and saw the best

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company

company in the neighbourhood.—As her understanding made her universally admired, so her politeness and affability procured her a multitude of real friends, and made her house the scene of all the rural *belles assemblées*, and the perpetual rendezvous for the most delicate entertainments in the country.—Among the many young fellows of family who visited at our house, none possessed a greater share of my aunt's favour than Mr. Belmour, the eldest son of a neighbouring man of fortune, who had just returned from making the grand tour, and deservedly esteemed one of the best bred men in Europe. His conversation was entertaining, his manner easy, and his notions elegant; add to all this that he had an unexceptionable person, and sang with a voice that might almost call a listening angel from its orb.—My aunt's particular esteem for this gentleman made me perhaps uncommonly attentive to his merit; but certain it is, that in a little time I found myself, upon a fair examination of my heart, to be possessed of a sensibility too tender for my quiet: in short, I thought Mr. Belmour the handsomest man on earth, and dwelling with satisfaction upon an opinion so pleasing, my esteem grew softened by degrees, and ripened into love.

I believe, gentlemen, there is something unaccountably infatuating in this passion; for the moment a woman takes a fancy to the person of any particular man, she grows inattentive to the examination of his principles, for fear of being disappointed in her expectations; or else supposing him master of every amiable qualification, she thinks an enquiry intirely unnecessary, and paints him in the most agreeable manner to her own imagination.—This, gentlemen, was my case: I thought Mr. Belmour possessed of every valuable accomplishment, because I really loved him, and supposed that his sentiments were equally tender for me, because such a supposition was most agreeable to my own.—But here I must take shame to myself, for indulging a weakness so ridiculously foolish, or dwelling with delight upon imaginary prospects of happiness, which, had I not been intirely blinded by my partiality to Mr. Belmour, I must have easily seen I never had any reason to expect.

Notwithstanding Mr. Belmour's good sense, and acquaintance with the world, there were few people so excessively vain, or who entertained so high an opinion of themselves; he fancied it was impossible for any woman to see him without admiration, for which reason he always affected the appearance of the highest regard for every lady of his acquaintance, and took all the negative methods of discovering this esteem, till he found her unsuspecting bosom was intirely warmed to his wishes; which he had no sooner any reason to believe, but he instantly sacrificed her to his vanity, and treated her with all the distant politeness of an affected civility, and a real contempt.—Of this behaviour, gentlemen, I am a melancholy instance: his intimacy at our house gave him many opportunities of
entertaining

entertaining me alone ; a circumstance to which it may be easily supposed, from the declaration of my sentiments, I was not very much averse.—These conversations he managed with so much dexterity, that he worked me up to the highest opinion of his passion, without ever speaking a single syllable of love ; and at the very time I saw him studiously affect to avoid an explanation, he assumed a softness so irresistible, that convinced me his silence only proceeded from an excess of timidity too fearful to offend.—He gazed on me with a tenderness so excessive, that I fancied his very soul was struggling in his eyes, and then squeezing my hand with all imaginable fondness, he would suddenly start, as if he had accidentally recollected himself, and was apprehensive of my anger for the liberties he had taken.—Alas ! gentlemen, a behaviour like this might have deceived a person of more experience than a silly doating girl of eighteen, already prepossessed in favour of his passion, and but too tenderly solicitous to meet it.

Inexperienced as I then was, my aunt found it no difficult matter to be acquainted with my sentiments, which she was very far from disapproving, and seemed greatly pleased at my telling her that I fancied Mr. Belmour's heart was pretty much in the same situation as my own. I will, says she, rally him a little on this head, and so leave him a fair opportunity of making his proposals.—I was secretly rejoiced at this resolution of my aunt's, and looked upon my happiness as intirely confirmed.—Delicacy, however, prevented my saying any thing further, and Mr. Belmour just then coming in, I retired in the utmost confusion to my own room, to wait the issue of his conference with my aunt.—My impatience, gentlemen, during this interval, may be easily guessed at ; I trembled excessively, my heart beat wild, I could not sit a moment in one place, but walked in a restless motion about the room, and could hardly refrain from listening on the stairs. After a whole live-long hour passed in this uneasy situation, I heard the dining-room door open, and Mr. Belmour take his leave. Surprised at his not waiting to see me, I began to think my aunt had some way offended him, which had occasioned so abrupt a departure ;—but she quickly coming up stairs with a countenance expressive of the most visible concern, soon put me out of doubt, and compleated my misfortunes.

My aunt was woman who had a perfect acquaintance with the human heart, and could allow for the violence of its passions ; she saw my situation with pity, and not caring to shock me at once, began to mould me to her wishes, by speaking of the instability of all our expectations, and the necessity we are under of paying an implicit obedience to every dispensation of the divine will.—Alarmed at her harangue, and already prepared for some unexpected stroke to my happiness, I earnestly intreated her, as she valued

lued my peace, to keep me no longer in suspense, but, as SHAKESPEARE has it, *to put her worst of thoughts into the worst of words*. Overcome by my importunities, and knowing the necessity of telling me the whole truth, she at last complied with my solicitations, and gave me the following little narrative :

“ When you had gone up stairs (says she to me) I soon found an opportunity of attacking Mr. Belmour upon the subject we had been speaking of: And so, sir (says I, gaily) Miss Freeman and you are doing mighty pretty things in my house. What a romantic couple would you make now under a shade of green willows, by the side of a purling stream!—I dare say, Mr. Belmour, you have an imagination finely turned for the melancholy parts of poetry. Prithee how many lamentable elegies have you written upon the cruelty of my niece? Madam (says Mr. Belmour, in a seeming surprise) I am utterly at a loss to conceive the meaning of all this gaiety! May I beg to know?—Lord, sir! (interrupted my aunt) beg to know! Are you the only stranger to an affair which the whole country publicly talks of? Can you be insensible how much Miss Freeman is rallied upon your account?—My account, madam! (returned Mr. Belmour, with a joy in his look, which all his affectation could by no means conceal) I can assure you upon my honour, madam, that I never entertained any sentiments for Miss Freeman that were not strictly conformable to the nicest rules of friendship and respect.—Why, my dear Mr. Belmour (replied my aunt, smiling) who supposes you did? But your friendship might be a little warmer than the cold sensation of a brother’s love;—and if it even was, don’t put yourself under any violent apprehensions of the consequence. Miss Freeman has a very good fortune, is a sweet-temper’d amiable girl, well educated, and I fancy would not be very averse to fixing your happiness, if I made it my request, as she knows how great a share you possess in my good opinion.”

Now the affair was plainly out; Mr. Belmour saw my aunt’s whole drift, and convinced of my regard for him, put on a cool air of supercilious respect, and proceeded:—“ I am infinitely happy, madam, in so great a proof of your esteem; but utterly incapable of returning it as I ought.—The whole affair must have been misrepresented, or I am sensible a lady of your great discretion would not have supposed I would presume to make my address to so near and valuable a friend, in your own house, without first acquainting you with my passion, and soliciting your indulgence to declare it. Conscious of the very great merit of Miss Freeman, I always was just enough to pay it the highest admiration; but I can assure you, madam, I never entertained any tender sensibility of it. The regard due to truth

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“ and sincerity, madam, obliges me to wave any unnecessary politeness on so important an occasion as this; and from my very soul, madam, I wish the lady all happiness with any body else, without presuming to inquire into her sentiments for me.—The lady, I am sure, madam, will justify the truth of this declaration; and to herself I appeal, whether, in all my life, I ever made use of any one expression that exceeded the customary limits of friendship and esteem.”

Here Mr. Belmour concluded, and getting up, made a cool bow, and went about his business. This relation, gentlemen, almost drove me to madness. I did not myself know that I loved him with a tenderness so exquisite, till the account of his behaviour cut me to the soul. I summoned all my pride and reason to my assistance; but alas! the impression had been too deeply graven on my heart to be suddenly erased. In short, I fell ill of a fever, and was given over by all the physicians, during which Mr. Belmour never had humanity enough to come near the house, or send one messenger to know how I did.—Though he genteely insinuated the cause of my indisposition to all his acquaintance, and made it a point to relate in every company his conversation with my aunt.—However, by degrees I recovered my health, though I had intirely lost my tranquillity; and at this very moment drag about an unhoping passion, which I scorn to think of, but never can subdue.—My story is pretty well known, and the women all good-naturedly sooth my afflictions, by preaching up the indiscretion of my conduct, and contrasting it with the rigid prudence and rectitude of their own.

Thus, gentlemen, have I given you a particular detail of my unhappy situation; from which my sex may be instructed never to judge of a man's esteem by any appearances, and be warned to preserve their hearts till they have convincing proofs how justly their admirers deserve them.—It is not in any woman's power to conquer an affection which has gradually arrived to an extravagance of love; but every woman can check it in the bud, if it should be improperly placed: for she can promise no great satisfaction from indulging an affection which she secretly disapproves; and, in this case, let her consider, an opposition to reason is a violence to love.

If, gentlemen, you would kindly bestow a little of your advice upon the young fellows of the present age, possibly it might awaken them to a sense of their own inhumanity, in destroying the peace of an innocent young woman, who has been guilty of no crime but a partiality for them. We have a multitude of Mr. Belmour's disposition, who are too generous to declare they love us, while they endeavour, by every action, to make us believe they do.—I wonder how this infamous method, of intending to injure under the

the appearance of honesty and truth, has escaped a punishment here! but certainly the hand of unerring righteousness will condemn it hereafter.—The poor pretence of not having declared any passion for us they think a sufficient excuse for the destruction of our quiet, and meanly study to obtain our good opinion for no other purpose but to betray it.—These reflections, gentlemen, will however more properly belong to you; for me it only remains to declare, with how much sincerity I am

Your most humble servant,

A. FREEMAN.

To the Authors of the COURT MAGAZINE.

Gentlemen,

AS I find, upon the perusal of your work, that you have no small number of correspondents, I shall beg to be set down in the list; and, in order to shew you how well calculated I am for an author, I shall give you a cursory view of my life and adventures.—My name, gentlemen, is Ingratitude, and I existed before the creation. Regardless of my obligations to the supreme disposer of all things, I impiously contended with him for the government of heaven, but justly fell a victim to his indignation, and was hurled with a nod from the eternal residence above. In order however to repair my disgrace, and to retaliate what I conceived an injury, I found a favourable opportunity of seducing the particular objects of his care, and of entailing, by one act of disobedience, calamity and sin upon the whole race of mankind. I went on after that corrupting the human bosom, and possibly, notwithstanding my original defeat, I am at this day in possession of as extensive an empire in this world as the deity who formed it.

But to leave general subjects, and descend to the common appearances of my influence at this present æra; notwithstanding I am more or less cherished in every country, yet I have one particular complaint to make against Great Britain and Ireland as a people; and that is, however I may be esteemed among some individuals, yet, as a nation, they look upon me with the utmost disdain and contempt. What I have done to merit this usage I am absolutely at a loss to conceive, but certainly this is one of the principal articles in which they refuse to copy their neighbours; for they can't be insensible how highly I am caressed at the court of Versailles, what a power I have with his catholick majesty, and how greatly the empress queen is directed by my councils.

Yet however I may be despised by the body of the people, I am tolerably happy, as I have already hinted in the estimation of many individuals.

individuals. There is scarcely a situation of life, in which I am not constantly consulted, or which is not immediately guided by my opinion.—If a friend of mine receives a favour from the hand of goodness or generosity, and is sinking under the weight of the obligation, I have the best method in nature of removing his anxiety. I directly advise him to attribute it entirely to his own merit, or the fear his patron might conceive of his abilities. This instantly effects the wished for alteration in his opinion; he falls immediately to abusing his protector, and, instead of being thankful for the kindnesses he has received, thinks himself excessively ill used, because he has not obtained as many more.

There is a certain prelate of my acquaintance, who owes his education and rise to the humanity and friendship of a worthy gentleman lately deceased, whose family, by a series of melancholy accidents, are reduced to the greatest distress.—Certain of meeting with relief from his lordship's gratitude, they made their case known to him, and entreated his assistance. His lordship was greatly puzzled how to act, till, after advising with me, he gave positive directions to his servants to receive neither message nor letter from that rascally pack of people, and so got immediately clear of their importunities.

In every circumstance of this nature I am an admirable instructor. During a certain administration not very glorious to the British annals, I had one half of the commons under my thumb, and Sir Robert and I could soon make many a rigid patriot unmindful of the duty he owed his constituents, and regardless of the trust he had been honoured with by his country. — I swelled up a certain personage with a coronet to forget all the adoration he had been paid by the people, and assume the most servile complaisance to the measures of a ministry he had for many years so strenuously opposed.—In short, from a perfect acquaintance with the generality of mankind, I have, more or less, an ascendancy over the variety of their tempers, and can mould them to my own inclinations.—There is no set of people I have a greater intimacy with than the authors. They are excessively liberal in promising the utmost care and attention to the entertainment of the public, especially in all their periodical publications; but the moment they have established a sale, instead of studying to deserve the encouragement of the world, they betray the confidence they have been favoured with, and shamefully abuse that generosity by which they have been so greatly supported and raised.—Upon this subject I have a very strong complaint against you, and the Authors of a new paper dedicated to the king, and called the Royal Chronicle. Your encouragement has been amazing, and yet forsooth you scorn to have the least acquaintance with me, but go on in deserving the universal admiration, instead of following the example of your coteremporaries, and neglecting the

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necessary

necessary means.—From this hour out remember I give you fair warning, that to the utmost of my power I shall do every thing to prejudice you and your works, and am your open enemy,

INGRATITUDE.

ESSAY *on* BLUSHING.

BLUSHING is a term so little known in this age, that I fancy we must be under a necessity of explaining it. This word was originally used to express that suffusion or redness which immediately overspread the face on the consciousness of an error, or the recollection of a mistake.—It was also the companion of innocence and virtue, and constantly bespoke a delicate sensibility joined to a guileless heart.—It is not the business of this essay to enter into any enquiry about the gradual decline of blushing in these kingdoms, but rather to point out the necessity of exploding a practice which was frequently a tacit accusation of our own conduct, and to wipe off that odium which our neighbours are ready to brand us with, for discontinuing a custom which is entirely abolished among themselves.

Among the many improvements which have been made in the unfashionable manners of our ancestors, forgetting to blush may not be reckoned the least. Every man of sense will, I believe, allow, that whatever has a tendency to promote our satisfaction should undoubtedly be an object of our constant attention, and that one way of securing this satisfaction is never to enter into any disagreeable reflection upon our own actions, but on the contrary to be perfectly satisfied of their rectitude.—Our ancestors had ridiculous notions of virtue and morality, and made themselves perpetually uneasy about any action of which they ought to be ashamed. They were hurt at abusing the confidence of a friend, and foolishly thought it necessary for a man of honour to have a tolerable notion of honesty; they looked with disdain upon a lye; and in short continually blushed at the recollection of any thing they could not justify.—As perfection is not the attribute of human nature, this conduct made their lives one scene of uneasiness, and imbittered the indulgence of every inclination they could not approve. Their notions of happiness became ridiculously confined; and every man placed the felicity of life, not in complying with the erroneous opinion of the world, but in acting up to the rectitude of his own.

Conscious of the impropriety of this behaviour in our ancestors, we have fortunately reformed it in ourselves. Whether we are
guilty

guilty of any crimes for which we ought to blush, I shan't take upon me to determine; but this I know, that we never do.—The existence of errors may perhaps be entirely confined to our own imagination, and become more or less criminal according to the notions we have framed. If this be the case, we have but very little reason to blush; for I fancy, if every man searches the circle of his acquaintance, he won't find one person who ever did an action of which he was ashamed.—The hero he will find pique himself upon the number of his quarrels; the libertine on the multitude of women he has ruined; the liar shall set up for a man of wit and abilities; and the wretch, who has impiously broke all the strictest commandments of the Deity, and imbrued his hands in human blood, shall wear sword, ready to sacrifice any person that entertains the smallest doubt of his honour, or disputes the veracity of his word; and, what is more, though any man must disapprove a behaviour so inhumanly absurd, yet every man will follow the example.

Though blushing has been a long time discontinued among the ladies, yet they still think it necessary to use the appearance; but this not from any dissatisfaction of their own conduct, but as an addition to their beauty. Hence almost every female face is walled in with a battery of paint to so great a thickness, that a lady of twenty-one must have forgot every trace of her original features, if it had not been for a constant attendance on her glass. However, as we have already proved a satisfaction with ourselves to be a material foundation of our happiness, I shall mention two or three persons in public life, who may give some necessary instructions to any country ladies and gentlemen that may have yet unfortunately retained the practice of blushing at particular circumstances.

To begin then; If any gentleman without genius or abilities should have the least ambition to appear in the literary world, and be only restrained by the fear of being contemptible, let him apply to G—rge C—lm—n Esquire of Lincoln's Inn, who, without any one qualification to furnish out an author, has set up shop in the republic of letters, and never once been ashamed of the poorness of his commodities.

If any young lady, who may labour under the same circumstances, should have the additional mortification of not knowing how to spell, Mrs. K—ty Cl—ve of Drury-Lane Theatre can soon remove her uneasiness, as that worthy and facetious young gentlewoman has cut a figure in the pamphlet shops, with very little more than a knowledge of the alphabet.

Should any young student at either of our universities be fired with the discourses of a Cicero, or the reputation of a B—kf—d, to commence at once both patriot and orator, any chairman near Soho Square, or any common council-man near Guildhall, will in-

form him of a person who lets "*them there things fall from him,*" without ever blushing for the manner they were dropt in.

If any gentleman should happen to be ashamed of fine taste and derstanding, or have the least aversion to the nicest honour and honesty, let him repair to Richard Glover Esquire, author of Leonidas, and behold a man possessed of every human virtue, who never blushed for the possession of them all.

Should the universal approbation of mankind raise a blush upon the cheek of nobility, my lord Hallifax will keep the most delicate in countenance, and teach them how to preserve it.

If any justice of peace has the least ambition to enjoy the contempt of every honest man, any waiter near Covent Garden will direct him to a person who has borne it for a long time, without once blushing at the disgrace.

Any curate in the country, who is willing to exchange merit and humility for dullness and invective, may apply to the Reverend Author of the Ghost, and strike up the bargain, provided he can convince that gentleman how a tolerable livelihood may be obtained by the use of the former accomplishments, without blushing.

Any citizen who is ambitious of inventing a particular article of dress, but is apprehensive of being thought a blockhead for his pains, may, by applying at a certain Chymical Warehouse on Ludgate Hill, be informed of a person who will teach him to put up with that appellation.

Should any person be desirous of dropping decency and good manners without blushing, a few hours study under Mr. D—d G-r-ck will teach him the most expeditious method; and if he has the least desire to obtain the opposite qualifications, we can assure him he need apply to no other quarter, that gentleman being perfectly capable of instructing him.

Or should merit in distress cause a blush in opulence or power, O let generosity and goodness instruct them to remove it!

How far we have been just in these remarks, must be submitted to the opinion of the Reader. To that we appeal, and rest entirely satisfied from the integrity of our motive.

The POLITICIAN, No. IX.

INCLINABLE soever as the French may in reality be for a peace, yet their present connexion with the court of Madrid has a little longer postponed their overtures, and induced them to make one effort more for the continuance of a war by which they have been such sufferers already. In her present situation, France,
naturally

naturally artful and designing, will stop at no lengths to increase her forces, and recruit her marine; but the difficulty of providing the necessary means will afford her some matter of speculation. She has already stretched her credit to the utmost extent, and tired out her good-natured neighbours the Dutch, who chearfully supplied her with money while she could give them sufficient security of being repaid; which as she is no longer capable of doing, their kindness must fail of course.

To assist her therefore in this exigence, she has artfully wrought upon the credulity of the Spanish court to look upon her interest as inseparably connected with its own, and to join in a very earnest remonstrance to the court of Lisbon to engage in the common cause, and check the insolence of those ambitious islanders, as they are pleased to call us, who are thus endeavouring to enslave all the maritime powers.—In this memorial it is very well worth our observing, that, notwithstanding the courts of Madrid and Paris speak of us with so apparent a contempt, that nevertheless they pay an involuntary compliment to the greatness of our power, in thus soliciting the friendship and assistance of Portugal, in order, as they phrase it themselves, to be able to chastize us, thereby tacitly acknowledging that the whole united forces of France and Spain are incapable of doing it, and that the British nation is at this time superior to two of the most formidable monarchies in Europe.—The arguments which they use, to draw over his most Faithful majesty to an approbation of their measures, are laid down in the true stile of French policy and insinuation. They first of all endeavour to rouse the Portuguese to a jealousy of the English nation, and endeavour, by sophistical methods, to persuade that people, that we ambitiously strive to get them under our yoke, as an additional means of disturbing the peace and security of Europe.—Rare doctrine indeed! as it a laudable and inoffensive treaty subsisting between two nations, and made apparently for the advantage of both, could possibly have a tendency to enhance the greatness of the one by the slavery of the other.—This however is another compliment which, I dare say, they by no means intended to pay us; it is another confession of our greatness, though the fallacy of it is too obvious to be any impeachment of our justice or faith as a people.—After this endeavour to excite the jealousy of Portugal, they next proceed to the ties of religion, and particularly the bands of affinity by which the two kings of Portugal and Spain are so closely connected; and last of all proceed, in manifest contradiction to the laws of nations, to mention the sending of an army into the frontiers of Portugal, to enforce their arguments with the sword, if his most Faithful majesty did not immediately acquiesce with their proposals.

This,

This, it must be confessed, is a very close way of reasoning, though very far from an equitable one. It is besides ungenerous, as it is unjust. Sensible of the misfortunes under which Portugal has laboured for some years, the kings of France and Spain meanly strove to take an advantage of her distress; and notwithstanding a declaration, as solemn as it was public, that she only intended to preserve a neutrality, which is allowed to all nations who do not chuse to be concerned in a war, yet they poorly prepared to enter her territories, and frighten her into measures, which they supposed she was not capable of resisting.

Yet notwithstanding all this, neither their threats nor their persuasions were of sufficient weight to make his most Faithful majesty unmindful of that respect which was due to himself as a prince, or inattentive to his engagements as a man. By a generous declaration of abiding by the consequence of his treaty with the English nation he has effectually established the glory of his own, and given the world a convincing proof that honesty and truth are the brightest ornaments in the diadem of a king.

From this cursory view of our affairs we must naturally conclude, that our situation is still more formidable, and less liable to danger, than several pretended well-wishers to their country would induce us to believe.—France and Spain acknowledge, under their hands and seals, their inability to cope with us; and that incapacity is still materially increased by the spirited declaration which the king of Portugal has made in our favour. The dominions of that prince have been, as is already observed, labouring under misfortunes for some years; a circumstance too publicly known, and which he himself pathetically mentions in his reply to the French and Spanish memorial; yet nevertheless his power is every day recovering. And if his ports, in a state of neutrality, can be of such service to the British nation, how much more useful shall we find them, when, instead of allowing them as a neighbour, he shall open them as an ally; when not only we shall be intitled to his protection as a prince, but his assistance as a friend.

Reflections of this nature must afford no little satisfaction to every man inspired with a just regard for the honour of his country, and the glory of his king; they shew us the weakness of those arguments which are constantly used to excite our apprehension of danger, and to raise a dislike of the very measures which are taken for our security and welfare. But feeble minds are susceptible of the slightest impression, and cunning or design will always find means to work upon the bosom of weakness or credulity.

While then it is so much our interest to obtain the assistance of Portugal, it is our business to put it in her power to afford it; or, in plain English, we cannot expect any instances of their friendship, without appearing ready to shelter them with ours.—Let us
then

then cheerfully embrace every opportunity of shewing our regard for a nation that has sacrificed every consideration to preserve her faith with us, nor think we can ever do too much for their prince, the greatness of whose soul is so perfect a reflection of our own. In the most critical situation he preferred, generously preferred, the performance of his word, and the friendship of Great Britain, to any solicitation which two powerful monarchs were capable of making, to whom he was united by the strongest ties of principle and blood; and the noble resolution of seeing the last tile of his palace fall, before he would falsify his engagements with us, will surely induce us to the utmost exertion of our esteem for a monarch who so greatly deserves it.—But any doubt of this nature is an insult to the generosity of the British nation, as well as a reflection upon their justice; two characteristics, by which they have been so eminently distinguished, and universally admired.

To the Authors of the COURT MAGAZINE.

Gentlemen,

THE inattention which the generality of married women shew to the satisfaction of their husbands has been for some time a subject of universal complaint; and yet we have hitherto found no reformation in the conduct of the ladies.—I have been married but three months, and yet my obliging turtle is as genteelly dirty, and as nastily elegant, as if we were witnesses of the fourth generation. In the days of our courtship I suppose a more cleanly young woman could not be found within the weekly bills. The delicacy of the finest face received an additional beauty from her manner of putting on her cap, and the whole engaging neatness of her dress, if possible, gave a new charm to all the perfections she was mistress of before.—She would not see me for the world in an undress, and would almost as soon be caught setting fire to the temple of Diana, as surprised with a dirty face.—But will you believe it, gentlemen, the honey-moon was scarcely over when I found she grew extremely negligent in her dress, and dead to all those endearing little articles of fancy which keep the heart continually hovering round the favourite object, and prevent either satiety or change. Her mornings were passed in an insipid state of indolence, and she frequently staid over her tea till it was dinner-time; then she carelessly crawled to table, and dropping herself into an arm chair, gave a great stretch, and without saying a single syllable, helped herself to a bit of something, over which she piddled for a couple of hours, and then lazily stalked over to the window

window to pick her teeth. A behaviour like this, gentlemen, could by no means be agreeable to a man of a volatile gay disposition, and I took many opportunities of expostulating in the tenderest manner concerning the impropriety of it—but in vain. My answer always was, “Lord, my dear, do I ever trouble myself about your behaviour?” If I begged she would dress against dinner—“Why, will there be any body here, besides yourself?”—as if every body else had a right to be pleased, and I was the only person to be neglected.—In short, gentlemen, the indulgence of this habit has converted, or, as Scrub more properly phrases it, *perverted*, one of the most amiable women existing to one of the most flattern and disagreeable. Her hands and face have not been washed for a whole week, nor have I seen her wear a clean cap this fortnight.—I am afraid to ask a friend to dinner, lest he should be disgusted at her appearance; and possibly my own partiality for her is the only reason why I have not yet found an alteration in my appetite. However, gentlemen, as my house is become so disagreeable, I am under the necessity of taking this method to inform her, that unless I see a speedy alteration in her manner, I shall be less frequent in my stay at home; nor can I positively answer that she won’t drive me to a perfect state of indifference.—As your Magazine is the only thing she reads, I beg you’ll inform her of the dangerous tendency of her behaviour.—Tell her, I beseech you, gentlemen, that to please her husband is an indispensable part of her duty; and that whatever consequences arise from neglecting it, she must by no means place to his account, but settle to her own.—I am pretty certain, gentlemen, that my case is far from being singular: a number of young fellows, who really entertained the most passionate regard for their wives, have been driven to excesses from no other cause but the disagreeable appearance of things at home, and the disregard of those who should always meet them with cheerfulness and good humour.—The moment they found the way abroad, they lost all inclination for returning, as it was but too natural for them to stay where there was the greatest likelihood of being pleased.—A wife’s neglect of dress is an apparent contempt of her husband; and ’tis difficult to say, whether the greatest extravagance in that point has a more dangerous tendency. The latter may prove something detrimental to his fortune, if his circumstances are not affluent; but the former will render him exposed to unwarrantable engagements, and, without an uncommon share of prudence, destroy it all.—Both extremes however should be avoided; and if a woman has not always an ability to cut a brilliant figure, she has generally the means of making a decent one, and is consequently inexcusable for neglecting it. I shall conclude this tedious epistle with a quotation from the
great

great Dr. Swift, who always had an utter aversion to uncleanness especially among the ladies.

*Fair Decency, celestial maid!
Descend from heav'n to beauty's aid.
Though beauty may beget desire,
'Tis thou must fan the lover's fire;
For beauty, like supreme dominion,
Is best supported by opinion.
If Decency bring no supplies,
Opinion falls, and beauty dies.*

I am, Gentlemen, &c.

J. WARRINGTON.

SECRET HISTORY of the COURT.

AS an unguarded levity, or too passionate a fondness for admiration, has been frequently attended with the most unhappy consequences, we shall give an example of its fatality in high life, which may possibly deter our fair readers from indulging it.

Lady Fanny F—— was one of the most sprightly women of the age, and had a wit as lively as her good humour. Her person was unexceptionable; and she was perfect mistress of all those fashionable accomplishments that generally constitute the education of a young woman of quality. She spoke French and Italian, danced with great elegance, and was an admirable proficient on the guitar and harpsichord. As she was an only daughter, she was looked upon as a prodigious fortune; and what from her merit and expectations, there were few ladies who could boast of a greater number of admirers.

As lady Fanny had received rather a polite education than a good one, her notions were generally more distinguished by their elegance, than remarkable for their justness. She was incautiously gay, and indolently good-natured. She treated her lovers very frequently with contempt, without any design of giving them the least offence; and as often received them with the utmost complaisance and respect, without intending them the smallest obligation—A woman of her birth and fortune, she imagined had a right of indulging every caprice of inclination, without any regard to the opinion of the world, and was indifferent to what it thought of her motives, provided she was certain of their innocence herself. Yet with all this elegant inattention, her ladyship neither wanted a clear understanding or a good heart: she could be sensible of her little

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follies, though she was not desirous of forsaking them, and looked upon herself as justified in her conduct, while she had the example of half the young women of condition to keep her in countenance—She had very high notions of honour and virtue, though she sometimes seemed to pay too little a regard to either; and was above being regulated by the stricter laws of prudence and discretion, though she had the highest veneration for both.

Such was lady Fanny F—; and really, considering the general behaviour of the nobility, she was a most amiable young woman, and not unjustly entitled to the greatest admiration—Her ladyship's heart had received no impression, though numbers of the first distinction had addressed her, till the right honourable the earl of E— coming up to town, at the opening of the parliament, accidentally dined with her at a friend of his lordship's, and seemed to be considered with no little degree of her favour—Certainly few noblemen were more calculated to please than his lordship; he was at this time about twenty-six, possessed of a fine figure, a great fortune, an excellent understanding, and a generous heart; his reputation was too publicly known not to have reached lady Fanny's ears; and for half an hour after his entrance, she dropt all her usual vivacity, and seemed to look him through with an eye of the keenest penetration. His lordship, after the first compliments, addressed her with all that politeness for which he was so highly distinguished: however, there was something on her spirits that occasioned an unusual agitation, and to any eye that observed her ladyship's countenance, it was evident she was in a tender sort of confusion, which she vainly endeavoured to conceal by an affected reserve, and a studied kind of respect.

After dinner conversation took a sprightly turn, and lady Fanny had many opportunities of shewing that brilliancy of wit and liveliness of imagination, which constituted so great a part of her character. My lord was particularly charmed with the gaiety of her manner; and once took an occasion of whispering his friend, that he never saw so elegant a madcap in his life—Musick, however, happening to be a subject, lady Fanny was intreated to oblige the company with a lesson on the harpsichord, which she soon complied with, in a manner that greatly enhanced the favour, and concluded with a song, which could be exceeded by nothing but the fineness of her ear, and the sweetness of her voice—The company were lavish in their applause; and tho' his lordship was not altogether so liberal in his praises, yet a look of tenderness and wonder evinced the greatness of his admiration.

Lady Fanny was secretly pleased at the impression she saw she had made upon his lordship, and rejoiced at the opportunity she had of shewing him her accomplishments; she omitted no circumstance that could engage his good opinion; and he embraced every occasion

occasion of cultivating hers—Neither could tell how it was—But lady Fanny imagined she had never seen so fine a gentleman as my lord; and he fancied he had never before met with any woman who possessed so great a share of beauty and merit as her ladyship. In short, mutually solicitous of esteeming one another, they found it no difficult matter to succeed; and that esteem, almost instantaneously acquired, it was still less difficult for their eyes to conceal. My lord found means to engage her in a private conversation a little before supper, and expressing the highest sensibility of her merit, solicited the honour of visiting her, and earnestly intreated permission to wait upon her the next morning.—This was a circumstance too agreeable to her ladyship's own inclinations to be refused, and she accordingly gave him leave in a manner rather too particular for the shortness of their acquaintance—She told him, with some emotion, that his good opinion was a favour she would be always ambitious to deserve; and that she was never more happy than when supposed to possess any share of merit by persons who were greatly distinguished for their own—My lord was charmed with her reply, and expressed his acknowledgements of her condescension with the utmost politeness and respect—Supper coming in, they were at last interrupted, not much we may easily think to the satisfaction of either; and pretty soon after his lordship, finding no likelihood of engaging her a second time, took his leave, casting, however, as he retired, a look expressive of the greatest tenderness on her ladyship.

My lord was no sooner gone than Sir Charles Hearty, at whose house they dined, and was a near relation to his lordship, began to enter into his character with all the conscious satisfaction of friendship, in speaking of the object which it loves. He dwelt upon his politeness, humanity, and understanding; and after relating some particular circumstances highly to the credit of his lordship, concluded with saying, that in the strictest sense of the two words, he was a great and good man, and a young fellow whose alliance would do honour to the noblest family in England. Lady Fanny was already too much prejudiced in his favour not to be greatly pleased with such an account of his character, and was secretly obliged to Sir Charles for his warmth to his friend, and said several handsome things to the baronet on that occasion, and told him, that an acknowledgement of worth was always a proof of real merit and great understanding.

Sir Charles bowed, and replied, My dear lady Fanny, I am not a little pleased at an expression of that nature, because I constantly endeavour to regulate my behaviour by the example of his lordship's, and any compliment bestowed on me reflects an honour on the conduct of my friend—But, tell me sincerely, does not your ladyship think him a fine sensible young fellow?—A fine sensible young fellow,

replied lady Fanny, I never saw so agreeable a man since I was born—So much sweetness and affability, such a readiness to oblige, as if he only formed his own happiness in consulting the satisfaction of every one about him—Then such an elevated understanding, so refined a way of thinking—I never saw such a pair of eyes since I was born—Pray, Sir Charles, don't you think he has the finest set of teeth in the world—He must positively visit at our house.—Mighty well, lady Fanny, cried Sir Charles, mighty well, upon my honour ! I think his lordship is not a little happy in your good opinion ; and if I have any skill in the language of the eyes, he is by no means indebted to your ladyship. Excuse me, lady Fanny, but what would you think of such a lover as his lordship ?

Lord, Sir Charles, returned lady Fanny, how oddly you talk—What, because I speak what I really think of his lordship, you suppose I must be in love with him ?

By no means, madam, answered Sir Charles ; but I believe in my soul he is in love with you.

In love with me, returned lady Fanny, blushing and affecting an air of the greatest surprize, in love with me ! with me !

Why, madam, cried Sir Charles, would that be any thing extraordinary ? Your ladyship has already made too many conquests to be surprized at a new one—My lord, let me tell you, would make an admirable husband.

Who doubts it ? interrupted lady Fanny. But pray what is that to me ?

O ! I am glad your ladyship does not doubt it, returned Sir Charles.

Pray, madam, cried her ladyship, turning round to lady Hearty, be so good as to beat this provoking husband of yours ; there is no such thing as bearing with him. Well, but I think 'tis time for me to be going, Sir Charles : my lady and you dine with us on Thursday, remember that.

What, madam, answered Sir Charles, shall I take my lord with us ?

You are a very provoking creature, Sir Charles, replied lady Fanny ; I wonder how I keep my hands off you : but well, I wish you all a good night (remember Thursday) ; and out ran lady Fanny with her usual freedom and good humour, while Sir Charles followed to hand her to her chair.

Lady Fanny retired home, but not to sleep ; she was full of my lord's praises ; and kept her woman about two hours talking about the agreeable stranger, as she styled him. She gave every now and then an involuntary sigh ; wished he had not gone away so soon ; yet, however, consoled herself with the hope of seeing him in the morning—Nancy, says she, at last, to her woman, do you go to bed, I will sit up and read a page of Sir Charles Grandison, for I do

do not find myself in the least inclined to sleep—Go, good night—Nancy withdrew, leaving lady Fanny to the pursuit of her amusement—Her ladyship frequently took up the book, and laid it down again, without reading a single syllable, till at length, quite uneasy with herself, without assigning any cause, she threw the book quite away, and slept into bed.

Lord E—was not in a state of less inquietude than her ladyship. After leaving Sir Charles, he drove directly home, and threw himself into a chair without uttering one word. The remembrance of lady Fanny dwelt too strongly upon his imagination, to admit of any other thought, and he devoted himself wholly to the recollection of what he so greatly admired; at length rousing up from his reverie, he hurried to bed, as the properest place of indulging his reflections. After a sleepless night, he rose pretty early next morning, with an intention of visiting lady Fanny, and prepared accordingly to dress. It is really surprising what a coxcomb love can make a man of sense. My lord, who was very careless in the article of dress, this morning took no little pains of appearing to the best advantage. He put on a suit of blue velvet, most elegantly magnificent, and waited with the utmost impatience for the proper time of paying his compliments. It came at last, and about twelve his lordship drove to Grosvenor-Square, and was immediately admitted to lady Fanny, who received him with a visible confusion, mixed with a real tenderness and esteem.—His lordship began a conversation about indifferent matters, but found it impossible to speak without emotion and fear. He was too well acquainted, however, with the cause of his anxiety to labour under it much longer; and agreeable to a resolution he had already made, embraced the first opportunity of declaring his esteem. He painted his passion in the strongest colours, and concluded with observing to her ladyship, “That though she might in all probability be surprized at being addressed by a person whose acquaintance was of so short a standing; she could by no means be insensible that admiration was her due, and that whoever was once admitted to her conversation, without an impeachment of his own understanding, was under a necessity of paying it. I should not, madam, said his lordship, have presumed to make so early a declaration of my sentiments, if I had not received some little hopes from Sir Charles, that you were totally disengaged in your own, and favoured no particular person with any degree of approbation.—May I therefore hope, madam, that in time my assiduities will not prove altogether disagreeable; and that I may have the honour of acquainting your father with the substance of this conversation.”

Poor lady Fanny's heart fluttered prodigiously, she was incapable of returning any answer; she blushed excessively, and by the most

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most obliging silence, modestly gave his lordship leave to solicit her father's approbation, and some little hope that he might be pretty sure of her own.—The old nobleman, having heard who was with his daughter, came into her apartment, and with an air of frankness and good humour cried out, Lord E—I know but little of you myself; however, I revere your character; yet let me tell you, sir, I should not have forgiven your paying a visit to the child in preference to the father, if I had not got to fine a woman for my daughter.

Lord E—bowed very low, and in a little time after, Lady Fanny begging leave to retire a few moments, his Lordship broke the affair to her father, who finding it was not disagreeable to the inclinations of his daughter, immediately acquiesced, and the necessary settlements being made, in three weeks after Lady Fanny was married to Lord E—, to the infinite satisfaction of that nobleman's friends, as well as her own family.

[To be concluded in our next.]

THE GREEN ROOM. N^o. IX.

AS new pieces are very seldom brought out at this season of the year, we must confine our strictures principally to the abilities of the actors, in giving such performances as have been least exhibited during the course of the benefits, where persons of the most unfavourable standing in a theatre have an opportunity of appearing before their friends, and of trying whether it is the partiality of the managers, or their own want of merit, which keeps them from the notice of the public.

At Covent-Garden the Old Maid, for the first time, honoured the town with her appearance for the benefit of the lady who originally established her reputation; it will by no means exceed the merit of Mrs. Maguire, if we say that, in that particular character, she has justly met with the highest applause, and that the performance of that single part is sufficient to establish her abilities as an actress.—Mr. Maguire, in Clerimont, is possessed of a very pleasing address, master of an elegant figure, and a sensibility sufficient (with some degree of experience) to deserve the favour of the public.

Macklin's Love-a-la-mode was performed at Drury-Lane; but as the reputation both of that piece, and Mr. Moody's excellence in the principal character, has been universally known, it would be unnecessary to mention it, had not Mr. Blakes performed the Scotchman, and Mr. Packer appeared in the Jew. After Mr. Macklin's playing Sir Archy, I fancy it will be something difficult to find a person capable of supporting it, if Drury-Lane could produce

produce no better successor than Mr. Blakes—Mr. Packer in the Jew was very decent, and Mr. King in the Jockey very honestly applauded.

Douglas was represented at Drury-Lane, for the Benefit of Mr. Lee, where that gentleman performed the celebrated character of the Old Shepherd, in which, tho' he discovered some masterly strokes of acting, he was by no means free from capital imperfections—The fine tale to Lady Randolph,

Some eighteen years ago I rented Land, &c.

was spoken with visible affectation, and lost all its force from the spiritless manner of the narrator. Mrs. Hopkins in Lady Randolph was not without much merit; but whoever had seen Mrs. Ward in that amiable character, can draw no comparison to the advantage of any other actresses. This, however, must be said in favour of Mrs. Hopkins, that she play'd the part on a very short warning, and possibly better than most actresses would have done in such a situation. Mr. Holland in Douglas was deservedly approved, but any person remembers the amazing excellence of Mr. Digges, who originally play'd it in Edinburgh, and often at Dublin; he must regret, that Mr. Holland, who is so great an imitator, had not an opportunity of forming his conception by the manner of that gentleman. Glenalvon is a very bad part, and was undone by a very bad actor. Mr. Burton in Lord Randolph was extremely decent—a theatrical phrase for something neither great nor low; a sort of mediocrity in acting, that while it entitles a man to no applause, is capable of preserving him from contempt.

The Confederacy, a poor but laughable comedy of Sir John Vanbrugh's, came out at Covent-Garden; the part of Brás was done by Mr. Dyer, with much spirit and justice. Dick Amlet by Mr. Smith, very deservedly approved; but Mr. Shuter in Old Moneytrap, inimitably excellent; then there was no possibility to avoid a laugh at the rueful humility of his appearance, and a laugh upon such an occasion is the greatest proof of merit, and the highest instance of applause. The approbation of the hand may be promised, or be spoken; but a laugh is the consequence of a natural impulse, and never can be prostituted to praise. Mr. Lewis in Gripe did sufficient justice to his part, and discovered abilities that deserved the encouraging hand of public approbation. Sorry are we, that possess'd of a form so truly amiable as Mrs. Dyer's, that that lady is blest with no greater capacity for an actress. Clarissa did not appear to so much advantage as she should have done; nor was the friendly Araminta distinguished by any thing but the very great indulgence of the audience. Miss Cockayne in Trinna was possessed of much merit, and gave sufficient proof of genius in that walk of playing, if she was allowed a proper opportunity to improve it. Mrs. Vincent in Flippanta was

was what, theatrically speaking, we call *clever*, and Mrs. Pitt in Mrs. Amlet considerably more.

Here justice obliges us to mention Miss Miller in the character of Polly in the Beggar's Opera, which she performed at an evening's notice on the indisposition of Miss Brent. We have in our former papers taken notice how elegant a figure this lady is possessed of, and how greatly calculated in a little time to prove an ornament to the theatre. As she had never appeared in that character, and had all the disadvantage of Miss Brent's established reputation to contend with, some perturbations were impossible to be avoided: however, notwithstanding all her own fears, and the prejudice of comparison, the town received her with its usual candour, allowed for her timidity, saw the greatness of her merit, and expressed their sensibility by universal applause.

Rule a Wife was performed at Drury-Lane: 'tis unnecessary to say how, when Mr. Garrick and Mrs. Pritchard appeared in Leon and Estifania—Mr. Garrick is justly celebrated for his performance of the first, Mrs. Pritchard deservedly admired for her excellence in the latter; and should the stage unfortunately lose its female ornament, it would be very difficult to revive this play, unless Mrs. Kennedy, who is without compliment rated an actress of the first class, should choose to support the character of Estifania.

Having thus carried our observations down as far as can be necessary for the entertainment of our readers, we shall close this section of our labours till the ensuing season, and flatter ourselves, that in the course of our remains, we can neither be accused with prejudice, or blamed for partiality: we have candidly given our opinion, unbiassed by friendship, and unwarped by resentment—it will not be thought vanity to say that we never praise without cause, or censure without reason. This much was necessary to be said, the stage is the most public, as well as the most useful of our entertainments; and the players a set of people whose acquaintance is universal: the partisans of one actor may condemn us, if we blame the enemies of another; be offended if we approve in such a situation. An adherence to justice is the only method defying both, and that adherence to justice we hope to have maintained from the encouragement we have experienced from the goodness of the public.

[Continuation of the West-India Islands in our next.]

ABSTRACT of the FISH ACT, continued from Page 367.

ALL persons coming under the four following descriptions, employed in the fisheries of these kingdoms, shall be exempted from being impressed into the king's service, viz. 1st, masters of fishing vessels, who, either themselves or their owners, have,

have, or within six months before applying for a protection shall have had, one or more apprentices, under 16 years of age, bound for five years, and employed in the business of fishing; 2dly, all such apprentices, not exceeding four to every master or owner of a fishing vessel of 30 tons burdens, or upwards; and two to every vessel under 30 tons; during the time of their apprenticeship, and till the age of 21 years, they continuing for the time in the business of fishing only; 3dly, one mariner, besides the master and apprentices to every fishing vessel of 10 tons burden or upwards, employed on the sea coast during his continuance in such service; 4thly, any landman entering, and employed on board such vessel, for two years from his first going to sea, and the end of the voyage then engaged in, if he so long continue in such service.

On affidavit being made before some justice, and laid before the admiralty, that the persons therein named and described come within some or one of the above descriptions (inserting the tonnage of the vessel, and port she belongs to; the name and description of the master; the age of every such apprentice, and term he is bound for, with the date of his indenture; and the name, age, and description of every such mariner and landman, with the time of such landman's first going to sea) the admiralty shall thereupon, unless they suspect the truth of such affidavit (which in such case they are directed to enquire into) grant, without any fee, a separate protection to every such person; on producing whereof, they shall be forthwith released, if impressed.

If any such protected person shall be impressed, except in the case of invasion, or imminent danger thereof, and on producing, or offering to produce, his protection, the commanding officer shall not examine, or shall with-hold such protection, and not release him; or if, being carried on board any of the king's ships, the commanding officer there shall not discharge him on such protection being produced; or if taken away from him, on tendering to him an affidavit made before some justice, that such protection was granted, and in force, and was taken away, when he was impressed; or if any commanding officer, or any of the crew under him, shall take away or detain such protection; the offender, in any of the said cases, shall forfeit 20 l. to the party impressed, not being an apprentice; and if an apprentice, then to his master.

The master or owner of any fishing vessel, knowingly harbouring, &c. a deserter from the king's service, shall forfeit 20 l.

Justices of the peace shall hear and determine all offences committed against this act within their respective jurisdictions; and the pecuniary penalties, where the time is not otherwise limited, shall be paid in twenty-four hours; and may be levied by distress and sale, together with all charges, as ascertained by a justice; and, for want of sufficient distress (except in the case of the driver

of a fish carriage, the offender, on the application of the prosecutor, shall be committed to hard labour, for any time not exceeding two months, unless the forfeiture be sooner paid.

Prosecutions shall be commenced within three months after the offence; and persons suffering imprisonment for any offence, shall not be liable to pay the penalty.

Any of the parties concerned in contracting for fish, contrary to this act, giving the first information against, and convicting others, shall be indemnified himself, and intitled to a moiety of the penalty.

Evidences shall be summoned, and examined on oath, on behalf of the prosecutor against offenders; and on their non-appearance, without cause shewn, or refusal, warrants shall be issued against them; and on their refusing to be examined, shall be committed for any time not exceeding 14 days, nor less than three.

An offender escaping out of the jurisdiction of the justice granting a warrant against him, the justice for the county where he shall escape to, shall back such warrant, proof being made of the original signing thereof; and shall hear and determine the matter of complaint, as if it had originally arose within his jurisdiction; or he may return the offender to his original county, to be dealt with according to law.

One moiety of all forfeitures, not otherwise appropriated, shall go to the prosecutor, and the other to Greenwich hospital.

Persons aggrieved by the order or determination of any justice may appeal to the next quarter session, giving eight days notice to the parties, and security to prosecute such appeal with effect; and if there be not time to give such notice, appeal shall then be made to the subsequent session; and the justices shall determine the same, and award costs; to be levied, together with the money adjudged to be forfeited, by distress and sale, on the party, if distress can be found, and if not, then on his security.

No order or proceedings of justices shall be vacated for want of form, or removed by *certiorari*; nor order out of session be appealed from.

Persons sued on this act may plead the general issue, and have treble costs; and the action shall be commenced in six months, and in the proper county.

The provisions in this act touching the sale or buying of fish within the bills of mortality, and penalties for non-observance thereof, shall extend to the parish of St. Mary le Bon in Middlesex.

The prohibitory clauses in this act against contracts, shall not extend to those made, or to be made, with regard to salt or dried fish, oysters, carp, or tench.

No information shall be received by a justice against any person, for being concerned in any contract for buying up fish to be sold again

again contrary to this act; but the penalty for entering into such contract, shall be recoverable only, with double costs, in one of the courts at Westminster; one moiety to go to Greenwich hospital, and the other to the prosecutor.

Answers to the Mathematical Questions in N^o. VII.

Prob. I. *Answered by Mr. J. Philarius.*

PUT half the chord $= a$, and let the versed sine be denoted by b , then by the nature of the circle we shall have $b : \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} :: \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} : \frac{a^2 + b^2}{6}$ = the diameter of the circle; hence the angle at the center will be found $= 162^\circ 24'$, and consequently the required chords will be 49 and 53. Nearly in the same manner the solution of this problem is given by Mr. Fowler the proposer, and Mr. B. Longmate.

Prob. II. *Answered by Mr. J. Eadon, the Proposer.*

Let x = the diameter of the cone's base, and y = the perpendicular height; put $0.7854 = a$, $3.1416 = e$, $466,3127 = n$, and $904,7808 = m$: then $\frac{y^2 + x^2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$ the length of the slant side, and as $1 : c :: x : c x$ = the circumference of the cone's base, therefore $\frac{cx}{2} + y^2 + \frac{x^2}{4} = n$, again $\frac{ayx^2}{3} = m$, whence $y^2 = \frac{9m^2}{a^2x^4}$ which substituted for y^2 in the first equation, we shall have $\frac{cx}{2} + \frac{9m^2}{a^2x^4} + \frac{x^2}{4} = n$, whence $12n^2a^2x^2 - c^2a^2x^6 = 36m^2e^2$, which being reduced x will be found $= 12$, and $y = 24$, the diameter and height required. The same answer is given by Mr. B. Longmate, &c.

Prob. III. *Answered by Mr. Barac Longmate.*

Let x = the number sought, then $5x^3 - x^5$ must be a maximum by the question that is in fluxions $15x^2\dot{x} = 5x^4\dot{x}$, from whence we shall find $x = \sqrt[3]{3}$.

Mr. J. Eadon, the Proposer, gives the same Answer.

Prob. IV. *Answered by Mr. J. Probert.*

Let $a = 28$, $b = 274$, $c = 2800$, x, y , and z , the three numbers sought, then $x + y + z = a$, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = b$, and $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = c$,
F f f 2
there-

therefore $x+y=a-z$ $z^2+y^2=b-z^2$, and $x^3+y^3=c-z^3$, multiplying the two first of these equations together, we have $x^3+xy^2+x^2y+y^3=ab-bz-az^2+z^3$, and by cubing the first we also have $x^3+3x^2y+3xy^2+y^3=a^3-3a^2z+3az^2-z^3$, which taken from thrice the former, leaves $2x^3+2y^3=3ab-a^3+3a^2z-3bz-6az^2+4z^3$, but this is equal to $2c-2z^3$, by the said equation therefore we have $z^3-az^2+\frac{a^2-b}{2}+z=\frac{a^3-3ab+2c}{6}$,

whence the required numbers are 7, 9, and 12.

New Mathematical Questions.

Prob. I. *By Mr. J. Eadon of Sheffield.*

To find the dimensions of the frustum of a cone, whose diameters and depth are in arithmetical progression, the depth being the mean, whose square root is equal to the common difference, and its content 126,35 ale gallons.

Prob. II. *By Mr. J. Willoughby.*

Required the diameter at the top and bottom of a flat bottomed vessel, which contains 136 ale gallons, its depth is five feet, and the diameter at top, to that at bottom, in the ratio of 5 to 3.

A Paradoxical Problem, by Mr. J. Fowler.

It is required to plant 24 trees in such order, that there may be just 28 rows, and 4 trees in a row.

POEMS, SONGS, &c.

EPILOGUE intended to have been spoken by Mr. MOONY, at Drury-Lane Theatre, in the Character of Sir CALLAGHAN O'BALLAGHAN, in Macklin's Farce of LOVE-A-LA-MODE.

TOO dully just to literary rules,
Our bards conduct their pieces by
the schools;
Warm, without fire, the motly scenes appear,
Just spun to drawl or sleep upon the ear:
Too nicely wrote from precept to depart,
They please the fancy, but neglect the heart.

Hibernia too, in this politer age,
Has long been only laugh'd at on the stage;
Her harmless follies have been painted forth,
Without the smallest mention of her worth;
And every genius would his wit employ,
To joke with Paddy, or to banter Jey:
Her very accent swell'd the comic song,
And every phrase was nationally wrong.
As if *Britannia* could herself conceal,
Her thoughtless slips of *vinegar* and *veal*.
For *breakfasts* had ne'er prepared the *toast*,
Or bruised her *these bere ffish* with the *posis*.

Ye

Ye sons of Ireland, where'er yet sit,
For once take off the manacles from wit;
And let these Lords of beef and pudding
know,

That merit springs in every soil below.
Some native spark of heav'nly fire confess,
Glow to divine within the *Indian's* breast,
Swells unconfin'd from Britain to the Pole,
Expands, exalts, and dignifies the soul;
While every clime, by subtlety's trepan-

nings,
Has *Bottle-Conjurers* and *Betty Cannings*;
Peculiar tollies mark'd on every coast,
A *human Rabbit* or a *Cock-Lane Ghost*.
Yet others errors move their mirth alone,
Too blindly dull, or partial to their own.
Opinion lurs self-consciousness to pride,
And shews their actions on the fairest side;
Or else too vain from habit to descend,
They see their faults, but never strive to
mend.

For once here *Irish* excellence display'd
is,
That they can *Love*—they leave it to the
ladies;
That they can *Fight*, each honest Briton
knows,
And bravely too—they leave it to their
foes.

For *Science* long has led them to explore,
The deep researches of her mystic store.
Their *genius* too impartial truth declares,
If *BACON's* yours, an *USHER* has been
theirs;

And *SWIFT* or *STEELE* the sacred beam
secures.

Though deathless *POPE* and *ADDISON*
were yours.

Then, nobly just, O ratify their claim,
The equal heirs of liberty and fame:
Their warmest hopes no higher can ascend,
Than calling *Britain*—Sister—Guardian—Friend.

By your example generously fir'd,
They rise respected, and they live admir'd.
This glorious stile with gratitude they view,
And soar to *virtue*—for they copy you.
By you inspir'd to liberty they sing,
And love the name of *BRITON*—like
their *KING*.

Then scorn each mean or despicable art,
That would deprive a *SISTER* of your
heart;
The sacred paths of *amity* pursue,
And smile on *THEM* who die with *pride* for
you.

I.

NO nymph of the plain I can find,
With my own little wench to
compare,

No maid is so gentle and kind,
Or so sweetly engaging and fair.

II.

No praise has she e'er strove to gain,
At the strictest discretion's expence;
Tho' generous, never was vain,
And tho' witty, she always has sense.

III.

Tho' her brightness she possibly took
From the radiant effulgence of noon;
Yet she'd blush to behold such a look
As *Endymion* receiv'd from the moon.

IV.

She's one complication of grace,
Without vanity, falsehood, or art;
And possesses the loveliest face,
With the best and the gentlest heart.

V.

How blest am I, shepherds declare,
Who my fondness for *Mira* have known;
Since a maid so deserving and fair,
I can honestly say is my own.

The DISCONSOLATE MILLINER,

A SERIO-COMIC PASTORAL.

Celestial nine! who taught the found-
ing lyre,
To sing a cobbler's, or a monarch's fire;
The soul-fetch'd sigh with elegance to
heave,
In prose to whimper, or in rhyme to
grieve:
Again strike up the melancholy strain,
And teach, O teach me sadly to com-
plain:
Kind interjections graciously bestow,
The plaintive Ah! and lamentable Oh!
While *sighs* and *dies* perform a mutual
part,
And join in chorus with a bleeding heart.

White-Conduit groves, and loaf-con-
suming bow'rs,
Where oft I've pass'd the fondest of my
hours,
You heard with joy the lover of my choice
Abuse the waiter with the loudest voice:
Then saw him turn importantly on me,
To spread the butter, and prepare the tea.

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In your blest shades, O kindly let me
mourn,
A gown all greasy, and a cap all torn;
And what is worse—O how my hair is
tost!
A rival's triumph, and a lover lost.

O faithless Buskin, unrelenting youth,
Is this thy boasted constancy and truth?
Where now's the look that fondly could
excite,
Each nameless glow of exquisite delight?
Th' borrow'd speech that softly could en-
gage,
And all th' insipid sweetness of the stage?
The tender strain that delicately hung
On fancied Romeo's imitative tongue?
The humble accent, and the bended knees
The graspy emphatic, and the raptur'd
squeeze?

O fatal night, when first I saw that face
Out-shine the tawdry tinsel of thy lace;
So sweet you look'd, so tenderly you play'd,
You pierc'd the easy bosom of the maid:
Persuasion sat with love upon the part,
And quickly found a passage to her heart:
Soon was my work thrown negligently by,
My bosom tortur'd with an aching sigh,
The patch forgot to fettle on my face,
And raise some spot secluded into grace.

No borrow'd bloom upon my cheek was
spread,
Or blush that deepen'd with a studied red;
But pining grief and melancholy care,
Swell'd in my eyes, and languish'd in my
air;
My former peace unfortunately stole,
And struck a pleasing sadness thro' my
soul:
My business now grew hateful to my sight,
I sigh'd and long'd impatiently for night;
Shone in the box, when'er you play'd a
part,
And broke my fortune, while I lost my
heart.

But O how blest! when you perceiv'd I
burn'd,
To see my fondness tenderly return'd;
Where did I stop my sentiments to prove,
Or shew th' unbounded greatness of my
love:
The three blue balls in Russel-street can
tell,
No doating woman ever lov'd so well:
Thy home, false youth, these tickets can
expose,
Say, who releas'd the crimson suit of
cloaths;

Redeem'd from pawn the breeches and the
hat,
Or bought the shirts and stockings—tell
me that?

Yet O forgetful Nancy has possess'd,
The highest place in that ungenerous
breast;
She now can seem engaging in your sight,
And charm your easy fancy. What a fright?
Why, both her eyes stand gogling in her
head,
Her breath's quite odious, and her hair
quite red:
The scurvy too has studded o'er her nose,
And then, good Lord—how she does turn
her toes!
Perfidious wretch! tho' fatally disgrac'd,
I laugh to view the object of your taste.

Of sense, of wit, of decency bereft,
Blush, blush, and see the woman you have
left;
Was it for this—how gladly would I stop,
Ye gracious Pow'rs! I parted with my
shop:
The sweetest house, the most convenient
stand,
And tip you all the ready in your hand:
Was it for this I swore thro' thick and
thin,
And all my honest creditors took in?
White-wash'd, when all my struggles had
been past,
To be forsaken, and despis'd at last?

But this new outrage shall be dearly paid.
See what a frightful spectacle I'm made?
Yes, Mrs. Nancy, justice shall take place,
For all these various bruises on my face;
My cloaths all torn in tatters on my back,
My lips all bloody, and my eyes all black.
To Justice Wild, immediately I'll run,
(I know at once how business may be done)
Depose against the lady and her spark,
And quickly nail the justice and the clerk.

Thus sadly mourn'd, in fair White-Con-
duit's grove,
A wretched fair one of unhappy love;
Whose rival nymph offended in that place,
Had left the marks of vengeance on her
face;
While Buskin laugh'd to see them both
expos'd,
Yet never once politely interpos'd,
Till her opponent Nancy taught to yield,
And bravely stood the mistress of the field.
For brandy call'd most resolutely bold,
And drank a quatern, to avoid a cold.

M E D I-

MEDITATION,

AN ELEGY.

I.

WRAPT in the shade where meditation lies,
And holds a mental intercourse above;
Come, truth, and teach a bosom to be wise,
Which mourn'd too long for disappointed love.

II.

What art thou—wond'rous impulse of desire?
Which blooming hope so pleasingly has dress'd?
Or whence proceeds th' involuntary fire,
Which burns so fiercely in the human breast?

III.

Sweet inconsistent off-spring of the sky,
The latent cause in tenderness declare;
Nor force the heart eternally to sigh,
And yet conceal the motive of despair.

IV.

If Mira's face in every charm is dress'd,
Why am I doom'd incessantly to pine?
Or shall the coldness of another's breast,
Create his sharp anxiety in mine?

V.

Alas! since Being smil'd upon the morn,
And nature saw how excellent it rose;
Thy race, O man, to misery was born,
And doom'd to bear probationary woes.

VI.

Too easy nature indolently kind,
From Fate's severe restrictions to depart,
Gave man a passive tenderness of mind,
And beauty's sole dominion o'er the heart.

VII.

But yet the pang of never-hoping love,
To time's last moment destin'd to conceal;
Is not the only sorrow we must prove,
The only sorrow we are doom'd to feel.

VIII.

A latent train of hydra-headed woes,
From life each dearer benefit have stole;
Destroy'd the smallest glimmer of repose,
And damp'd the choicest blessings of the soul.

IX.

Perhaps, e'en now, some high distinguish'd name,
Rais'd up to grandeur, and enrich'd by place;
Starts from some new imaginary shame,
Or only slumbers to a fresh disgrace.

X.

Perhaps, now tortur'd on imperial down,
Some scepter'd mourner languishes his hour;
And sinks beneath the burthen of a crown,
The slave of greatness, and the wretch of pow'r.

XI.

Some ill-star'd youth, whose melancholy moan,
Has vainly sounded in unpitied ears;
Now weeps, perhaps, in bitterness alone,
And gives a lavish freedom to his tears.

XII.

Science, which left him polish'd and refin'd,
Has giv'n a new occasion to complain;
And knowledge only has enlarg'd his mind,
To make it more susceptible of pain.

XIII.

No hand, alas! its kind assistance lends,
To drive misfortune from his lowly door;
For when, O when did wretchedness make friends!
Or who will seek acquaintance with the poor!

XIV.

Perhaps, some virgin is this moment led,
All sicklied over with dejected charms,
Compell'd to languish in a hated bed,
And seem quite happy in detested arms.

XV.

Wedded to anguish and repining care,
Yet bound to wear no sorrow in her eye;
And tho' condemn'd for ever to despair,
Deny'd the humble privilege to sigh.

XVI.

How dread a picture meditation brings
Of life's unceasing wretchedness below?
Where the long chain and ordinance of things
Appear so fraught with misery and woe.

XVII.

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XVII.

Yet rest, my soul, submissively, O rest,
Nor think that virtue has been treated
hard;
This world was made to prove it in the
breast,
And not alone intended to reward.

XVIII.

The great first cause, all-gracious, has de-
sign'd,
His endless transports for a world of bliss
To crown a moral rectitude of mind,
And bless obedient righteousness in this.

XIX.

Whatever ills in this uncertain state,
Man may frequently have known;
Spring from no wish or negligence of
fate,
But some unhappy error of his own.

XX.

Then, all resign'd, O let him pour his
heart!
And kiss the sharp, but salutary rod!
Nor, tho' condemn'd in bitterness to smart,
Presume to throw the blame upon his
God,

SONG, set to Music by Mr. BRIDE.



II.

Yes, matchless maid, this falling tear
My grief too plainly shews,
And oft the love-created fear
Has tortur'd my repose.

III.

Yet still in silence have I pin'd,
Till just to madness drove;
And form'd ideas too refin'd,
Perhaps, to dwell with love.

IV.

For if on any youth before
You've cast a distant eye;

Or heard this melting story o'er,
And heav'd too soft a sigh,

V.

Though death attend my knowledge there,
I wou'd be undeciv'd,
And rather meet the worst despair
Than wish to be reliev'd.

VI.

A first admirer may be seen
With honour to pursue;
But sure a second must be mean,
And should be wretched too.

Translation

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Translation of a memorial of the Spanish ambassador, and of the minister plenipotentiary of France, to his most Faithful Majesty.

DON Joseph Torrero, Ambassador Extraordinary of the Catholick King, and Don James O Dun, Minister Plenipotentiary of the most Christian King, at this court, by the express and positive orders of their masters, declare, with the greatest respect, to the most Faithful King;

That the two sovereigns of France and Spain being obliged to support a war against the English, have found it proper and necessary to establish several mutual and reciprocal obligations between them; and to take other indispensable measures to curb the pride of the British Nation, which, by an ambitious project to become despotick over the sea, and consequently over all maritime commerce, pretends to keep dependant the possessions of other powers in the New World, in order to introduce themselves there, either by an underhand usurpation, or by conquest.

That the first measure, which the kings of France and Spain agreed on, was to have the most Faithful King in their offensive and defensive alliance, and to desire him to join their majesties forthwith; that they expected, that the most Faithful King would acquiesce therein, conformable to what he owes to himself and to his kingdom, since his subjects feel, much more than other nations, the yoke which Great Britain lays, and which she means to extend over all those, who have possessions beyond sea; and that it would be unjust for France and Spain to sacrifice themselves for an object, in which Portugal is so much interested; and that, instead of assisting them, they should make it impossible for them to succeed, by allowing the English to enrich themselves by their commerce, and to enter their ports, not only to make use of them as an asylum, but to be more at hand to hurt the defenders of the cause of Portugal.

That, in this spirit, the ambassador of Spain, and the minister plenipotentiary of France, desire the most Faithful King to declare himself united with their Catholick and most Christian Majesties in the present war against the English, to break off all correspondence and commerce with that power, as the common enemy of all the three, and even of all maritime nations; to send away from his ports, and to shut them against, all their men of war and merchant ships; and to join to the forces of France and Spain, those which the Most High has put in his hands, in order to make them equal to those of the enemy.

This declaration made by the two monarchs of France and Spain, as being agreed and concerted between them, his Catholick Majesty has, in the mean time, instructed his ambassador to make this reflection to the most Faithful King (in order that his magnanimous breast may, the more easily and the more speedily determine, without being stopped by other impressions, to take the part the most consonant to his advantage, and to his glory), that it is the brother of the queen his wife, a true friend, and a moderate and quiet neighbour, who has made this proposal to him, and who has agreed to it, considering the interests of the most

G g g

Faithful

Faithful King, as his own, and wishing to unite the one with the other, so as that, either in peace or in war, Spain and Portugal may be considered as belonging to one master; and in order that, if any power shall think of making war with Spain, they may not imagine they shall find, in her own house, shelter and succours to attack her, as happened, with regard to Portugal, in the wars which king Philip the fifth his father, and father-in-law of the most Faithful King, was obliged to support against England: how much more glorious and more useful will it be for the most Faithful King to have for his ally a Catholick King, his near relation, his neighbour in Europe and in America, to assist each other mutually and with ease, than the English nation, incapable, by their haughtiness, of considering other sovereigns with equality, and always desirous to make them feel the influence of their power; and what occasion can the most Faithful King have for the assistance of England, when, by an offensive and defensive league, he shall be united with Spain and France.

These considerations are so strong, that the Catholick King thinks there can be no doubt, but that the most Faithful King, his brother-in-law, will yield to them, without stopping a moment; so much the more, as his Catholick Majesty, before making this invitation, and in order to prevent the danger which the maritime places of Portugal might run, when the part taken by his most Faithful Majesty should come to the knowledge of the English, his Catholick Majesty has caused his troops to march to the frontiers of Portugal, so that, in a very few days, they may garrison the principal ports of the kingdom, and they will do it, after the answer of the most Faithful King, which, doubtless, will be as speedy, as clear, and as decisive, as the necessity and the positive determination of his Catholick Majesty to prevent the designs of his enemies, require. Lisbon the 16th of March, 1762.

(Signed)

Don Joseph Torrero.

Jaques Bernard O Dun.

The two ministers added to this memorial, that they were ordered by their courts to demand a categorical answer in four days, and that every delay beyond that term would be considered as a negative.

Translation.

Translation of the answer of the secretary of state of his most Faithful Majesty, to the memorial of the Spanish ambassador, and the minister plenipotentiary of France.

DON Lewis da Cunha, secretary of state to the most Faithful King, having laid before his majesty the memorial, which his excellency Mons. Torrero, the Catholick King's ambassador, and Mons. O Dun, minister plenipotentiary from the most Christian King, at this court, delivered to him the 16th of this month, wherein, after having declared the reasons of the present war, broken out between the said two monarchs and England, his most Faithful Majesty is invited to unite himself, by an offensive and defensive league, to the two courts of Versailles and of Madrid, against England; to break off all communication

munication and commerce with the English; to treat them as common enemies, not only the three allied powers, but of all the other maritime ones, to drive them from his ports, to shut them against all ships of war and merchant ships, and to join the Portuguese forces to those of France and of Spain, to obtain, by this means, the object of the said war; the ambassador of the Catholick King finally declaring, that that monarch, before he caused the above mentioned memorial to be presented to the king, had ordered his troops to march to the frontiers of Portugal, to prevent the designs of the English, who might have surprized the maritime places of this kingdom, when the offensive union of his most Faithful Majesty, with their Catholick and most Christian Majesties, should come to their knowledge.

The king having taken the contents of the aforesaid memorial into serious consideration, in the precise term of four days has ordered his secretary of state to answer;

That his most Faithful Majesty is sensibly affected, at seeing the flames of war kindled between the powers with whom he is closely connected by ties of blood and of friendship, and by solemn treaties, such as Spain, France, and Great Britain: that his most Faithful Majesty wishes that those same ties, and the neutrality he observes, may enable him to propose, by his mediation, a renewal of the conferences broken off at London some time since, and to see if, by this means, it be possible to reconcile interests and minds; so that, without fur her effusion of human blood, and advantageous, necessary and useful peace may be obtained.

That his most Faithful Majesty, disposed as much as possible to comply with the proposal made on the part of the Catholick and most Christian Kings, desires them nevertheless to reflect on the insurmountable obstacles which hinder him from entering into the offensive league proposed to him. That the court of Portugal having ancient and uninterrupted alliances with the British Court for many years past, by solemn and publick treaties, purely defensive, and, as such, innocent; and not having received any immediate offence on the part of Great Britain to break the same treaties, his most Faithful Majesty could not enter into an offensive league against that court, without being wanting to the publick faith, religion, fidelity, and decorum, which are the invariable principles of his majesty's mind, and of all religious and magnanimous princes, such as the Catholick and most Christian Kings.

That, besides these considerations, his most Faithful Majesty, loving his subjects as a father, and being obliged to attend to their preservation as king, it is easy to see, that he would be wanting both to one and the other, if he should oblige them to endure the calamities of an offensive war, which they are not in a condition to support, after the misfortunes which have happened in Portugal, by the long sickness of the late king his majesty's glorious father; by the earthquake in the year 1755; and by the horrible conspiracy of 1758.

That his most Faithful Majesty, upon these principles of religion, humanity, and publick faith, having embraced the system of neutrality, has given orders to repair his ports, and maritime places, and to provide them with every thing necessary, and to equip a sufficient number of ships of war to protect them; he has

caused his troops to be held ready, and at hand, to prevent, in the said ports and maritime places, those accidents which might happen there: all these dispositions having been made for the common advantage of the powers who are at war, without distinction of any; and in order that the subjects of the same powers may enjoy the protection and hospitality granted, and religiously observed in all times, in the ports of this kingdom, according to the common rule of the law of nations, and the practice of all the courts, who have no interest to take part in the wars which are kindled between other nations.

In short, the above mentioned secretary of state of his most Faithful majesty, has the king's orders to tell his excellency Don Joseph Torrero, in order that he may transmit it to the king his master, that his most Faithful Majesty, since the accession of his Catholick Majesty to the throne of Spain, has always given him the most distinguished marks of a brother who loves him, of a brother-in-law who esteems him, of a sincere friend, and of a neighbour, who has forgotten nothing to cultivate an intimate correspondence with him, even so far as to stipulate by the last treaty of the 12th of February of the preceding year, even when the acquisitions of the king were in question—"That he preferred to every other interest, that of removing the smallest occasion that might become an obstacle to, or alter, not only the good correspondence due to his friendship, and to the strict ties of blood, but that might prevent an intimate union between their respective subjects." The king hopes, that the moment his Catholick Majesty shall have reflected upon all these marks of love, of friendship, and of uninterrupted dispositions to please him, and shall have weighed them with the force of the reasons above-cited, he will see on the one hand that these reasons alone, which exceed the limits of the king's power, hinder him from entering into the league proposed to him; and, on the other hand, he will also see, that it is impossible for any thing to be done in the ports of this kingdom contrary to the interests of his Catholick Majesty, and to the firm neutrality which this court considers as a necessary principle of her system. Palace 20 March, 1762.

Don Lewis da Cunha.

Translation of a memorial of the ambassador of Spain, and of the minister plenipotentiary of France, delivered to M. da Cunha the first of April, 1762.

DON Joseph Torrero, ambassador of the Catholick King, and Don James O Dun, minister plenipotentiary of the most Christian King; the first, in virtue of new orders which he has received from his Catholick Majesty, after he had seen the answer given by his excellency Don Lewis da Cunha, secretary of state to the most Faithful King, dated the 20th of March last, to the memorial which the two ministers delivered to him; and the second, in consequence of the system which the king his master, and the Catholick King, his cousin, have embraced, to keep themselves so united, that the interest of the one may be the interest of the other: the said ambassador and minister plenipotentiary, with the profound respect due to the monarch of Portugal, desirous to satisfy the reasons set forth, by his royal order, in the said answer of his excellency Mons. da Cunha of the 20th of March last,

last, and at the same time insisting on those which they produced in their memorial of the 16th of the said month, they humbly declare to his most Faithful Majesty ;

That their Catholick and most Christian Majesties are thoroughly persuaded, that the misfortunes of the war, which they suffer, are not indifferent to his most Faithful Majesty, and that he would have wished to contribute to the happiness of peace ; but unfortunately it is not in his power to do it, except by force (and that is what they invite him to), in order to reduce the enemy not to despise proposals of accommodation, as they have hitherto done.

That, if there should be a new negotiation for peace, their Catholick and most Christian Majesties would accept the mediation of his most Faithful Majesty, out of regard to his sacred person ; but the partiality which his ministry has shewn for the English, desiring to defend their neutrality in the course of the present war, would make his most Christian Majesty fear with reason, that the mediation of his most Faithful Majesty would not be favourable to him ; and the Catholick King would act contrary to his own decorum, if he should, on his side, admit it, when he calls to mind the conduct of the court of Lisbon, on the king's offers to accommodate the differences with the court of Rome, without having been able to obtain from Portugal any mark of confidence, or desire of reconciliation with the Holy See (an incredible thing), except the single answer, *That hitherto God had not granted the favourable moment for reconciliation.*

That their Catholick and most Christian Majesties thoroughly believe his most Faithful Majesty's aversion to war, and his constant dispositions for peace : their enemies also know them, so as to make advantage of them.

That the defensive alliances with the court of London, which his most Faithful Majesty sets forth to shew the impossibility of his accepting the offensive and defensive league proposed to him, cannot be any obstacle to him ; that the reasons, given on this subject, are not founded ; and those same alliances are not so innocent, as they would have them thought.

They are not an obstacle ; because there is no alliance which is obligatory, when the question is to shake off a yoke, which one nation would lay on another ; and this is the project, already far advanced, of England on Portugal.

They are not founded ; because, notwithstanding it is assured, that the crown of Portugal has not received any offence from England, to induce her to a breach of treaties, the contrary is clearly manifested ; for what stronger offence than that of attacking a French squadron in one of the ports of Portugal ? This single insult is sufficient to give his most Faithful Majesty a right to declare war against his Britannick Majesty, if he has not given a suitable satisfaction for it ; and if he has done it, without, at the same time, obtaining restitution of his most Christian Majesty's ships, the most Christian King has a right to declare war against his most Faithful Majesty.

These alliances are not so innocent, though they are called purely defensive ; because they become in reality offensive, from the situation of the Portuguese dominions, and from the nature of the English power :
the

the English squadrons cannot keep the sea in all seasons, or cruize on the principal coasts for cutting off the French and Spanish navigation, without the ports and the assistance of Portugal: these islanders would not insult all maritime Europe; they would let others enjoy their possessions, and their commerce, if all the riches of Portugal did not pass into their hands; consequently Portugal furnishes them with the means to make war; and their alliance with the said court is offensive; and if not, It is asked, by what reason England should be obliged to send troops to the assistance of Portugal, and not Portugal to the assistance of England? If it is not, because England finds a compensation in the indirect assistance of Portugal, by means whereof she makes war against Spain and France.

The said alliances were made in the beginning of this century, when there were animosities and oppositions, occasioned by the preceding possession of Spain, and for as long as they might last: those animosities, however, are now ended, and two brothers are possessors of Spain and Portugal; shall it then be allowed between two brothers, for the one to furnish arms to the enemy of the other? Necessity might, then, have authorized the king of Portugal to adopt an alliance contrary to his true system, and to his decorum: now he ought to be glad of the necessity, which others lay upon him to make use of his reason, in order to take the road of his glory and common interest.

That if the most Faithful King loves his subjects as a father, and if he ought to preserve them as king, their Catholick and most Christian Majesties not only approve it, but they imitate it, by pitying their subjects for so many calamities: however, their majesties are not blameable for those they suffer by war, no more than his most faithful Majesty will be, when he enters into it, with so much justice as the present: he ought on the contrary to hope, by the assistance of God and of his good allies, for new splendour to his crown, and the greatest advantages to his subjects; they will then enjoy a strong and solid system, as well in peace as war; whereas by that of an union with the English, the risk and uncertainty of the assistance of Great Britain to defend them against Spain, may be now seen by the very precautions taken by Portugal; even supposing, with reason, that the kingdom of Portugal ought not to be indifferent to the English; and that they ought to be offended with the proceedings of Spain.

That their most Christian and Catholick Majesties do not complain of his most Faithful Majesty's causing his places to be repaired and garrisoned, his ports to be guarded by ships of war, and his troops to approach the places where they might be necessary: these are precautions of a wise and prudent prince: their majesties might, however, complain of the preference given to England, to send succours to Portugal, for the object of those same precautions; to keep at Lisbon an English general, several aids de camps, and other officers; since it is not possible but that they will concert military projects, according to the solicitations of the Portuguese minister at London, which are publick, and which the English themselves do not conceal. But as his most Faithful Majesty is still in time to embrace the most just party, the two monarchs of France and Spain flatter themselves, that the preparations of the king of Portugal may acquire an ally; being well assured, that they will

will give him but little umbrage, and, on the contrary, that they will produce much advantage to him. If the English had been convinced, that the preparations were only against the offenders of the neutrality, they would not have contributed thereto with such good-will, since they would have furnished arms against themselves.

That his Catholick Majesty is sensible of the good-will and tenderness which his most Faithful Majesty has shewn for him, since his accession to the throne of Spain, and particularly of the readiness with which his most Faithful Majesty complied with the annulling the treaty of limits in Peru, by that of the 12th of February 1761, in order to avoid the consequences which might result from the bad conduct of the officers and governors, to whom the execution of that treaty had been entrusted: however, the friendship and complaisance of his Catholick Majesty was not less remarkable, when he himself proposed that expedient, without thinking of others which he might have made use of: what he did then, and what he now proposes, by agreement with the most Christian King, prove, that the ties of blood are stronger in the mind of the Catholick King, than the flattering ideas of aggrandizement.

Finally, the ambassador of Spain, and the minister plenipotentiary of France, repeat what they have already set forth in the memorial of the 16th of March: they insist on the demand therein contained, and they declare to the most Faithful King, that, without further representations, or his consent, the Spanish troops, already on the frontiers, will enter Portugal, for the single object of advancing, till they shall obtain, that the ports of Portugal be not at the disposal of the enemy; having, at the same time, the most precise orders, not to commit without reason the least hostility against the subjects of the most Faithful King; to pay them, in ready money, for whatever they shall furnish to them, as if the one and the other belonged to the same master. It remains for his most Faithful Majesty to chuse, either to receive these troops as allies, or to refuse them entrance or subsistence, and to oppose them as enemies: for then the two allies will take all possible precautions, on the suspicions, already too much founded, that the court of Lisbon, by intelligence, for some time past, with that of London, will march out to meet them, with English forces, in order to hinder their just designs, and to make them bloody, contrary to the sentiments of their heart. Lisbon, the 1st of April, 1762.

(Signed)

Don Joseph Torrero.

Don Jaques O Dun.

Translation of the answer to the memorial of the ministers of Spain and France, of April 5, 1762.

DON Lewis da Cunha, secretary of state of his most Faithful Majesty, having laid before the king the memorial, which his excellency M. Torrero, ambassador of the Catholick King, and M. O Dun, minister plenipotentiary of France, remitted to him the 1st of this month; insisting upon all the demands which they had made in the first memorial of the 16th of March last, notwithstanding the reasons given on the part of the king, by the memorial in answer, of the 20th of the said

said month; and declaring farther, that, without any other representation, and even without the consent of his most Faithful Majesty, the Spanish troops, already upon the frontiers, should enter into Portugal, to seize his ports, and to shut them up, and that there only remained to his most Faithful Majesty, the choice of receiving them as friends, or of treating them as enemies, the king has ordered his secretary of state to answer;

That his most Faithful Majesty (notwithstanding a declaration so surprizing and unexpected) persists in the sentiments which he has always at heart, of complying with the wishes of their Catholick and most Christian Majesties, nevertheless he cannot persuade himself that it is in his power to break the defensive treaties which he has with Great Britain, without that court's having given him motives so strong, and of such immediate interest to Portugal, as to oblige him to undertake a war, and to make the people, whom his majesty ought to preserve, endure the calamities of this scourge.

That he can no more persuade himself that the said treaties which subsist, for so many years past, between Portugal and Great Britain, are offensive, as is insinuated in this last memorial, on account of the commerce which Portugal allows to the English subjects; on the contrary, this reason, and the others alledged therein, are the basis and the spirit of all defensive treaties; it being generally known to all the world, that these sort of treaties consist of engagements between the powers, to enable them the better to defend and maintain themselves, by the succours which one receives from the other, either in troops or money, or in something else which may be of advantage to them; and this is the case of the treaties of league and commerce between Portugal and Great Britain, and it is what the law of God, of nature, and of nations, and the universal practice of all nations, have always deemed innocent, without there ever having been any power, who would undertake to force others to break these same treaties, because they find their interest in it, and would prefer the same private and particular interest to the common and universal one of the public tranquillity of neutral powers; to attack them and invade their dominions, especially among monarchs so religious as their Catholick and most Christian Majesties.

That the unbounded confidence which his most Faithful Majesty has always had in the ties of blood, the friendship, and the good neighbourhood which he has always cultivated with his Catholick Majesty, cannot be better proved, than by the silence and tranquillity with which the king has seen, for a long time past, his frontiers almost blocked up and infested; the commerce of corn prohibited, the Spanish magazines upon the said frontiers filled with all sorts of military stores, and the places swarming with troops, without his most Faithful Majesty's having given the least order to his ambassador at Madrid to know the object of these preparations.

That after having acted with such sincerity, tranquillity, and good faith, at the time only when his most Faithful Majesty saw that it was necessary for him to listen to the clamours of his subjects, and to preserve his royal decorum from the universal censure of all Europe, which had spread even into every public news-paper; and at the same time that it

was known to all the world, that the kingdom of Portugal was in want of experienced officers, his most Faithful Majesty invited over Lord Tyrawly; he also took some English officers, and of other nations, to exercise his troops, as has been constantly practised in this kingdom, and as their Catholick and most Christian Majesties, and all sovereigns in general, practise also, without there arising any suspicion or distrust from such a proceeding.

That his most Faithful Majesty, passing over in silence the reproaches against individuals, who only execute the orders of their masters, to give an answer upon the affair of Mons. de la Clue's Squadron, must necessarily call to mind, that having received from the king of Great Britain, the most obliging reparation for what concerns the rights of the territory, and of the port, near which the French vessels were taken, and having by repeated solicitations demanded restitution of those ships, as he has assured the most Christian King, his most Faithful Majesty thinks that it is more natural to obtain the restitution of the said ships, from the friendship of his Britannick Majesty, at a convenient opportunity, than to undertake it by the means of a precipitate war, which might perhaps render the said restitution impracticable.

That his most Faithful Majesty hopes, that the solidity of these reasons will make upon the minds of their most Catholick and most Christian Majesties an impression worthy of their religion, and of their humanity; and that they will perceive the crying injustice of pursuing against Portugal the war kindled against Great Britain; that they will give an example, that would produce the destruction of mankind, if neutral powers were to be attacked, because they have defensive treaties with the belligerent powers; that a maxim so destructive would occasion desolation in all Europe, the moment a war was kindled between two nations; and that his most Faithful Majesty, in these circumstances, could not recede from the neutrality which he adopts for his system, without losing, even with their Catholick and most Christian Majesties that good opinion, which he prefers to every other interest.

That, for these reasons and, in the unexpected case of the Spanish troops entering Portugal (under any pretence whatever) not only without his most Faithful Majesty's permission, but contrary to his express declaration, made in the memorial of the 20th of March, and repeated by the present, making a declared and offensive war against him by this violent and unexpected invasion: in such a case, his most Faithful Majesty, no longer able (without offending the laws of God, of nature, and of nations, and without universal censure) to avoid doing his utmost for his own defence, has commanded his forces to hold themselves in readiness, and to join with those of his allies, in support of his neutrality, which is the only and single object for which they shall be employed.

His most Faithful Majesty declares finally, that it will affect him less (though reduced to the last extremity, of which the supreme judge is the sole arbiter) to let the last tile of his palace fall, and to see his faithful subjects spill the last drop of their blood, than to sacrifice, together with the honour of his crown, all that Portugal holds most dear, and to submit, by such extraordinary means, to become an unheard-of example to all pacifick powers, who will no longer be able to enjoy

the benefit of neutrality, whenever a war shall be kindled between other powers with which the former are connected by defensive treaties. Palace of Alcantara, of the 5th April, 1762.

Don Lewis da Cunha.

The third memorial presented to the Secretary of State Don Lewis da Cunha by Don Joseph Torrero, his Catholick Majesty's Ambassador, and M. James O Dunne, his most Christian Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, on the twenty-third of this month.

DON Joseph Torrero, his Catholick Majesty's ambassador, and M. James O Dunne, his most Christian Majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the King of Portugal, agreeably to the instructions and orders of their august Sovereigns, to put an end to the negotiation which they are jointly engaged in, and have pursued, in order to bring his most Faithful Majesty over to his true interest, which although exposed to the contingencies of war, yet is surely for his honour and glory, to unite his forces to those of France and Spain, and endeavour to shake off the prejudicial dependency on England, which the Portuguese nation labours under; the said ambassador and minister plenipotentiary, having lost all hopes that their masters should attain this so laudable and heroick a purpose; either because the Portuguese monarch and his ministers, being accustomed to this evil, do not perceive it, or else because the common enemy has gained a despotic power over their understanding; since they will not admit of those reasons which their Catholick and most Christian Majesties have with so much friendship, and such good intentions, represented; and knowing that, although very easy, it would be absolutely useless to refute those contained in his Excellency's Don Lewis da Cunha's last memorial, delivered to them the 5th of this month, they will only lay before the most Faithful King, through his means, a cursory refutation thereof.

That it is a matter of great concern to the Kings their masters, that the most Faithful King, by confessing that England has given him cause to break the defensive treaties, which he does in saying, that it is not of so great or so immediate interest to Portugal, as to outweigh the calamities of war; if his most Faithful Majesty has weighed in the same scale those of a war with England, and those of maintaining it against France and Spain, he has chosen the latter, with little regard to their power, and great disregard of their friendship, since he joined himself to one who has offended him, whether much or little, to offend those who have given him no other motive, than that of persuading him to what would be most convenient for him.

The King and his ministers cannot, because they will not, be persuaded, that those defensive treaties with the English are offensive ones with regard to Spain and France; the arguments to the contrary, alledged to the preceding memorials, being unanswerable, and the comparing them to those of other powers ill-grounded, his situation and circumstances being extremely different from theirs.

That their most Christian and Catholic Majesties, far from finding any merit in the friendly confidence of his most Faithful Majesty, from the silence observed by his ambassador, or at Madrid, upon the military preparations that were making and carrying on upon the frontiers of Portugal;

Portugal; this has from the beginning raised in them a distrust, which to their great concern, is now confirmed by the experience of his preferring the alliance of the King of Great Britain to theirs; for otherwise he would in a friendly manner have inquired into the design of such preparations, and have endeavoured to have set on foot a negotiation, which their Catholic and most Christian Majesties could not immaturely solicit at the known hazard of having their views discovered by the court of Lisbon to that of London, which then held, and still holds possession of their affections. Certain it is, that that of Lisbon had already taken the resolution within itself, which it is now obliged to discover; and that the apparent indifference with which it saw what is called the blockade and infestation of its frontiers, without speaking of it in Madrid, was a *latent fire* for soliciting succours in London; thus opposing disguised preparations to open ones. That notwithstanding the court of Lisbon insists that there is no difference between her neutrality and that of other powers, and that there is no right to force them out of it, they may be assured, that it is by no means looked upon as a point of indifference, on account of the inconveniences experienced by Spain in other wars with the English, and be persuaded, that if the breach with their Catholic and most Christian Majesties should bring upon the most Faithful King those which united with the King of Great Britain, he does not fear to these will be added the dissatisfaction, in the opinion of the most sound and judicious part of Europe, of his having had it in his power to avoid them.

That since his most Faithful Majesty erroneously founds his own honour, and that of his crown, not in delivering himself from the truly oppressive yoke of the English, but in opposing the entry of Spanish troops into Portugal, who come to his assistance and defence, their Catholic and most Christian Majesties found theirs in attempting it, and will sustain it with as much inflexibility as his most Faithful Majesty, when he heroically declares, that rather than abandon Portugal, he will see the last tile fall from his palace, and spill the last drop of his subjects blood.

And finally, that the most Faithful King having, upon the alternative proposed to him, preferred the resisting the entry of Spanish troops as enemies, to admitting them as friends; and consequently the enmity of their Catholic and most Christian Majesties to their friendship, there is nothing more unnecessary, and even unbecoming, than the continuance of the above-mentioned ambassador of Spain, and minister plenipotentiary of France, near his most Faithful Majesty; therefore they beseech him, and hope he will be pleased to direct the necessary passports to be furnished, that each may immediately repair to his respective court.

Lisbon, April 23, 1762.

*Don Joseph Torrero,
Jacques Bernard O Dunns.*

A N S W E R.

DON Lewis da Cunha, in execution of the orders which he has received from the most Faithful King his master, in answer to what is contained in the memorial, which was presented to him on the 23d day of the present month of April, by his excellency Don Joseph

H h h 2

Torrero

Torrero, ambassador from the Catholic King, and by M. James O Dunne, minister plenipotentiary from his most Christian Majesty, informs them:

That having positive orders to set apart from the substance of the business under consideration, the adventitious warm expressions, such as have hitherto never been used between sovereigns, with which the said memorial is filled; his most Faithful Majesty has found in it nothing new, that by giving an opening to negotiation, should make him alter his former resolutions, communicated in the answers of him the Secretary of State, dated the 20th of March last, and the 5th of the present month of April.

That the effective rupture, which the said allied Ministers have now owned, in such clear and express words, was not matter of surprise to his Majesty, after having seen that this unexampled negotiation was opened by notifying to his most Faithful Majesty, in the first memorial of the 16th of March last, that it had been determined between the courts of Paris and Madrid, without any previous notice to his Majesty, to make the neutral kingdom of Portugal the theatre of war; to oblige his said most faithful Majesty calmly to see his provinces and ports occupied by Spanish armies, to intimate to him, that for this purpose the said armies were already posted upon the frontiers of this kingdom: adding to all this, that he ought not only to infringe all the treaties of peace and commerce, which he has with the crown of England, but likewise to declare an offensive war against the said crown; the whole conceived in a stile, by no means gentle or persuasive, but rather expressing in the strongest terms, that the intention was not to negotiate, but to break: and his said most Faithful Majesty, having seen this confirmed in the second memorial, presented by the said Don Joseph Torrero, and M. James O Dunne, on the first instant, therein declaring, that his Catholic Majesty had already given ultimate orders, that his troops should enter the dominions of this kingdom, without waiting for any other answer, or consent of his most Faithful Majesty.

That his said most Faithful Majesty solely places his honour and glory in being faithful to his royal word; in the observance of the duties of his crown; and of religion and humanity, which forbid his entering into an offensive war against any power, although ever so indifferent to him, and although not allied by reciprocal treaties, which have been adhered to for this age past; as are those which subsist with the crown of England.

That their Catholic and most Christian Majesties have been informed with very little sincerity, if any body has suggested to them, that any clause in the answers which went from this court on the 20th of March, and the 5th of the present month of April, could be interpreted in the sense that his most Faithful Majesty should own, that England had given cause to break those ancient defensive alliances: because, on the contrary, he owes to the crown of Great Britain all that good harmony which is the natural effect of those ancient alliances.

That his most Faithful Majesty, who has a high opinion of the power and friendship of their most Christian and most Catholic Majesties, cannot doubt that their said Majesties would be the first to disapprove of the step of breaking his neutrality, to make an offensive war against his allies, in the manner already related. That

That his said Majesty sees no other difference between his neutrality and that of other powers, than the manner in which his frontiers are beset, under no other pretence than the persuasion, that it is convenient to the courts of Paris and Madrid that Portugal should break through all the above-mentioned ties: but surely mere conveniency, without any legitimate title, has never hitherto authorized belligerent powers to attack those which are neuter, and who enjoy the advantages attending on peace.

That his most Faithful Majesty could wish, that the blame imputed to him for not having complained, that the frontiers of his kingdom were blocked up and infested, were not so fully proved by the said memorials of the 16th of March, and the first instant, where it was declared in exprefs words, which cannot be misunderstood, that the said blockade and infestation were ordered, from the time of the stipulation of the *Family Compact*, to invade and seize upon this kingdom; which are terms that plainly shew, that Portugal was neither to ask nor expect succours from the said courts, which had joined themselves in alliance to attack it: and that the *latent fire* has always been on the side of those who had determined to act offensively, and not on the side of him who has endeavoured, and does only endeavour, to defend and preserve himself in peace, which, by all laws, of God, of nature, and of nations, he has a right to do.

That if his Catholick Majesty were truly informed of what has happened in preceding wars, he would find that his crown and subjects have reaped many and great benefits, upon several occasions, from the peace inseparable from the neutrality of Portugal; and of which there are, in Madrid, many living witnesses: and that it has not been the crown of England alone which has profited by the neutrality and peace of Portugal.

That, finally, his most Faithful Majesty understands that he has the same right to defend his kingdom from invasion, which is permitted to every private person, who is indispensably obliged to defend his own house against any body that should enter it without his consent.

And that his Majesty, confining himself to the sole point of the natural defence of the neutrality and peace of his kingdoms, ports, and subjects, will exert his utmost efforts, together with his allies, in case, notwithstanding all that has been related, he be attacked; and has given the necessary orders, in his Secretary's office, that Don Joseph Torrero, and M. James O Dunne, be furnished with the usual passports, as soon as they please to send for them: and that in such case expresses be sent to his ambassador Don Joseph de Silva Pecantra and to his minister Pedro da Costa de Almeida, with orders to leave the courts of Madrid and Paris, in the same manner as the said ambassador of his Catholic Majesty; and minister plenipotentiary of his most Christian Majesty, do here.

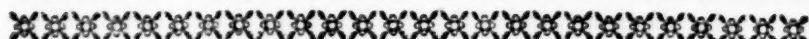
Palace of Alcantara, April 25, 1762.

Don Lewis da Cunha.

M. da Cunha, upon delivering to the Spanish and French ministers the above answer to their memorials, acquainted them at the same time, that the passports, which they had demanded, would be ready whenever they pleased to send for them; accordingly they took up their passports last night, and the barges being ready for them, they set out this afternoon.

Lisbon, April 27, 1762.

F O.



FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Hague, May 21.

WE are informed from Saxony, that Prince Henry had opened the campaign there, having crossed the Mulda in three columns, at Roswyn, Dobeln, and Leisnig, and surprized the left wing of the Austrians, and made General Zetwitz, 12 officers, and 1500 men prisoners of war, and taken three pieces of cannon. His Royal Highness was advancing to Freybourg; and the army of the Empire was retiring with great precipitation.

The Allied army under Prince Ferdinand was already assembled in its cantonments. The Hereditary Prince was marched from Munster. The French had marked out several camps, but were not yet assembled in a body on the side of Meffe. The two Marshals were still at Cassel.

Hamburg, May 22. After beating up the Austrian post near Dobeln on the Mulda, Prince Henry of Prussia advanced to Freyberg, within two miles of Dresden, where he found a considerable magazine. He hath fixed his head quarters at that place.

Berlin, May 15. The King's forces in Silesia are superior to those of the enemy. Lieutenant-general Trescow, governor of Neiss, died there on the 20th inst, aged 63, much regretted by the King, who placed great confidence in him.

L O N D O N.

April 10.

AN embargo is laid upon all ships in the ports of Norway, and other ports of the Danish dominions.

We hear the following alterations are made in the ministry:

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle resigned, and is succeeded as first Lord of the Treasury by Lord Bute.

Lord Barrington resigned, and is succeeded as Chancellor of the Exchequer by Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart.

The hon. George Grenville succeeds Lord Bute as Secretary of State,

And Lord Barrington is to be Treasurer of the Navy.

The following is a list of French ships of war seen off Trinity in Martinique, 4th March 1762: Adm. Rodney went after them with 8 sail of the line, and 4 frigates.

First Division, with the regiments of Foix and Belfunce on board, viz.

Duke of Burgundy,	84 guns.
Defenseur,	74
Zephyr Frigate	36

Second Division, with the regiment of Quercy, and Lieut. General St. Croix, Commander in Chief, on board.

	guns.		guns.
Hector	74	Diligence frigate	36
Prothée	74	Opale frigate	36

Third Division, with the regiment of Boullonois, Count Latour Auvergne, second in command, viz.

	guns.		guns.
Diadem	74	Brilliant	74
Dragon	74	Calypso frigate	16

The number of private men to be raised for the militia in each county, as directed by the late act, is as follows:

Bedfordshire	400
Berkshire	560
Buckinghamshire	560
Cambridgeshire	480
Cheshire	560
City of Chester	560
Cornwall	640
Cumberland	320
Derbyshire	560
Devonshire—City of Exeter	1600
Dorsetshire—Town of Pool	640
Durham	400
Essex	960
Nottinghamshire—T. of Nottingham	480
Oxfordshire	560
Rutland	120
Shropshire	640
Somersetshire	840
Southampton—T. of Southampton	960
Gloucester—C. of Gloucester—City of Bristol	960
Herefordshire	480
Hert-	

Hertfordshire	560
Huntingdon	320
Kent—City of Canterbury	960
Lancashire	800
Leicestershire	560
Lincolnshire—City of Lincoln	1200
Middlesex (exclusive of the Tower Hamlets)	1600
Monmouth	240
Norfolk—City of Norwich	960
Northampton	640
Northumberland—Town of Newcastle, and Town of Berwick	560
Westmoreland	240
Worcester—City of Worcester	560
Wiltshire	800
Yorkshire West Riding—C. of York	1240
North Riding	720
East Riding—Town of Kingston upon Hull	400
Anglesea	80
Brecknock	160
Cardigan	120
Carmarthen—Town of Carmarthen	200
Carnarvon	80
Denbigh	280
Flint	120
Glamorgan	360
Merioneth	80
Montgomery	240
Pembroke—T. of Haverford-West	160
Radnor	120
Staffordshire—City of Litchfield	560
Suffolk	960
Surry	800
Suffex	800
Warwickshire—City of Coventry	640
	30,840

BIRTHS.

May 6. The lady of Dudley Baxter, esq; of a daughter at his house in Red-lion Square. The lady of sir William Foulis, bart. of a son, at his seat at Ingleby manor in Yorkshire. The lady of Walle Waring, esq; of Owlbar in the county of Salop, of a son. The lady of col. Wynyard, of a son, at his house in North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square. 30. The hon. Lady Frederick, wife of Sir Charles Frederick, knight of the Bath, and surveyor-general of the ordnance, of a son, at his house in Berkley-square. The lady of the hon. Mr. Justice Bathurst, of a son, at his house in Dean-street, Soho.

PREFERRMENTS.

April 30. The Rev. Mr. Stretch was inducted into the vicarage of Leydown, in the Isle of Sheppey, to which he was presented and collated by his grace the Lord archbishop of Canterbury. May 2. A dis-

penfation passed the seal, to enable the Rev. Peter Beavis, M. A. of Trinity-college, Cambridge, chaplain to the countess dowager of Home, to hold the vicarage of Chittle Hampton, to which he was lately presented, in the county of Devon and diocese of Exeter, and likewise the rectory of Workleigh, in the same county and diocese, worth near 300l. per annum. The Rev. Philip Webb, B. A. was a few days ago presented to the vicarage of Harpsbury, in the county and diocese of Lincoln, void by the resignation of the late incumbent. Lord William Campbell, third son of the Duke of Argyle, is appointed captain of the Caracass bomb. Capt. Robert Gordon, of the 21st regt. Capt. Witches Keene, of the 5th, and Capt. Charles Webb of the 36th, are promoted by brevet to the rank of Major in Great Britain, and are to serve with the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Portuguese army. Captain-Lieut. James Coates of the 66th regt. (major-general Lafausille's) is promoted to the command of a company in the said regiment. The Lords of the treasury have appointed Mr. Adam Kust one of the king's waiters at the Custom-house, London; and Mr. Henry Scott to be one of the stampers of the stamp-office. The bishop of Lincoln has conferred on the Rev. Charles Beridge, L. L. D. a Prebend or stall in the cathedral church of Lincoln, void by the death of — Whitworth, A. M. 8. The Rev. Mr. John Smithson is presented to the vicarage of Brixley, in the county of Somerset, and diocese of Bath and Wells, void by the death of the last incumbent. A dispensation is passed the seal, for the Rev. Thomas Twells, B. D. of St. John's college, Cambridge, to hold the rectory, or one mediety of the parish church of Sledgebrooke, in the county and diocese of Lincoln, and also the rectory, or other mediety of the said church, worth upwards of 250l. per annum. A presentation has passed the seal for the Rev. Joseph Jay, B. A. to hold the rectory of Slapton in the county of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich, void by the death of the late incumbent. The right hon. the lady baroness Boyle has appointed the Rev. Thomas Knowles, M. A. to be one of her domestic chaplains. 10. The Rev. James Traile, D. D. was inducted into the vicarage of West Ham, in the county of Essex, and diocese of London. The Rev. Wm. Ton was inducted into the vicarage of Wellerby, in the county and diocese of York. The following promotions have taken place in the Berkshire regiment of militia, viz. Arthur Vanfittart, esq; knight of the shire, late lieutenant colonel, Col. John

John Dodd, esq; member for Reading, late major, lieutenant-colonel. — Andrews, esq; late captain of the grenadiers, major. — Saxtoun, esq; succeeds Major Andrews, as grenadier captain. Mr. Harding of King's college, Cambridge, admitted to the degree of master of arts. The Rev. Joseph Davis, A. B. is presented by the crown to the living of Cleghern Swords in the diocese of Dublin in Ireland, void by the decease of the Rev. Dr. John Wynne. The lords of the admiralty have appointed the Rev. Mr. Jones chaplain of the Hercules man of war of 74 guns. A presentation has passed the great seal to enable the Rev. Richard Harding, clerk, to hold the rectory of Shaldon, in the county of Southampton and diocese of London. The Rev. Mr. Hollingbeck, M. A. chaplain to the Duke of Dorset, was collated, by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, to the living of Sibbertswold in the county of Kent. 20. A dispensation passed the seal for the Rev. Lancelot St. Albyn, M. A. of King's college, Cambridge, chaplain to the right hon. Matthew Lord Fortescue, to hold the rectory of Parcombe, to which he was lately presented, in the county of Devon and diocese of Exeter, with the vicarage of Wombden in the county of Somerset and diocese of Bath and Wells, worth near 250 l. per annum. A dispensation passed the seal the same day to enable the Rev. Thomas Wilword, M. A. of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, chaplain to the Earl of Thanet, to hold the rectory of Long Martin, together with the rectory of Kirkby Thorey, both in the county of Westmoreland, and diocese of Carlisle, worth 200 l. per annum.

MARRIAGES.

April 26. At Hereford, Mr. Weaver Bennett, surgeon, to Miss Betty Symonds of St. Owen's-street. Mr. Hird, brazier in St. John's-street, to Mrs. Lyron, relict of Mr. Lyron. Mr. Newton, bookseller, at Manchester, to Miss Parrin. Mr. Poet, a master lighterman in the borough of Southwark, to Miss Smith. John Lee, esq; of Woolerton in Cheshire, councillor at law, to Miss Trafford, daughter of Edward Trafford, esq; merchant. Dr. Amery to Miss Scott, both of Ratchdale. Mr. Ellington, merchant in Broad street, to Miss Hyam, daughter of Thomas Hyam, late merchant of this city. Mr. Francis Atkinson surgeon at Garstang in Lancashire, to Miss Eccles of Chipping in the same county. 9. Joseph Andrews, esq; of Shaw-hall, Berks, major in the Berkshire militia, to Miss Phillips, a near relation of

Stephen Comyn, esq; of Lincoln's-inn. Mr. Alcock, of Goswell-street, to Mrs. Brooks, of the same place. Mr. White, of Chancery Lane, to Miss Turnpenny of Turnham Green. Mr. Banks of Corbetsfey in Essex, to Miss Sophia Strator, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Strator of Golden-lane. Mr. John Winder of Penrith, Cumberland, to Miss Polly Cole of Marybone. Mr. Ralph Smith of St. Alban's, to Miss Mary Child, daughter of Mr. Stephen Child, master of Sam's coffee-house by the Custom-house. Mr. Stephen Abbott, jun. of Catherine Court, Tower-hill, to Miss Webber of Mark-lane. The Rev. Mr. Lawson of Canterbury, to Miss Leigh, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Leigh of the same place. 19. At the Quakers meeting-house at Broomham in Wilts, Mr. John Newman, an eminent clothier at Melkham, to Miss Tylee, in the Devizes.

DEATHS.

May 6. Henry Lee Penn, esq; on his return from Bath. Christopher Robertson, esq; deputy solicitor of the post-office. At his house in Privy-gardens, Whitehall, between 2 and 3 in the afternoon, in the 46th year of his age, *William Bentinck*, Duke and Earl of Portland, Marquis of Titchfield, Viscount Woodstock, Baron Cirencester, and Knight of the most noble order of the Garter. His grace married, in 1734, Lady Henrietta Harley, only daughter of the late Edward Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, by whom he hath left the following issue: William, the present duke; the Lord Edward Bentinck; the Lady Margaret, married to Lord Viscount Weymouth; and the Lady Harriott, unmarried. The Lady of Sir Francis Poole, bart. member of parliament for Lewes in Suffex. 10. At his house in Berkeley-square, the most noble *Robert Montagu*, Duke and Earl of Manchester, Viscount Mandeville, Baron Montagu of Kimbolton, Lord Chamberlain to her Majesty, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Huntingdon. His grace succeeded his brother the late Duke William in 1739. On April 1735, he was married to Harriot, the daughter of Edward Dunch, esq; who dying in Feb. 1753, left issue.

1. George Lord Viscount Mandeville, knight of the shire for the county of Huntingdon, and colonel of the Huntingdonshire militia, now duke of Manchester.

2. Lord Charles.

3. Lady Caroline.

And, 4. Lady Louisa, who died unmarried.